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## The Mercury.

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Established June, 1788, and is now in its one hundred and sixty-third year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, and with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns, filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other States, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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## Local Matters.

### PERSONAL REMINISCENCES OF LINCOLN'S ASSASSINATION

Thursday, April 16th, was the 55th anniversary of the death of the martyred Lincoln. We publish on the 5th page of this paper an account of that tragic scene that took place in Ford's theatre, Washington, the night before, from an eye-witness. The account given by this lady brings vividly to the mind of the editor of the Mercury the events of that never-to-be-forgotten tragedy. We were at that time in Washington and on the night of the 14th of April were next door to Ford's Theatre. We knew that President Lincoln, with Mrs. Lincoln, was to be at the theatre that night, and intended to be there ourselves. But unexpected circumstances prevented. The next morning we stood on the sidewalk, opposite the house where he died and saw the remains carried out. We immediately entered the house, saw the bed on which the martyred President died, with the pillowcase covered with his blood. The lady of the house very kindly gave us a large piece of the pillow sheet stained with the blood of the President, a small piece of which we still have in our possession. Some days later we stood in line some six hours for a chance to pass the guard and take a final view of the body before it was removed to the West.

We were among the first civilians allowed to leave Washington, going down the Potomac on our way to Richmond. At Point Lookout, at midnight, the steamer was halted. We were all routed out of our berths and search was made for Wilkes Booth, the assassin. Before our return to Washington, Booth had been captured and shot by Boston Corbett.

On Tuesday night before the fatal Friday, we stood in front of the White House for hours with thousands of others waiting for Lincoln to come out and make an address. He had just returned from Richmond. Lee had surrendered, the war was ended and everybody was in a joyful mood. The President on this occasion made one of his most happy speeches. Little did we dream then that in a few short hours the nation would be deluged in the deepest gloom, and the great man who had brought us safely through the gigantic struggle would be laid low by the hand of the assassin.

### MURDER IS CHARGED

Lazar Fenik, the employe of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, who killed his daughter and then attempted suicide in this city on March 31, was arraigned in the Police Court on Tuesday to answer to the charge of murder. He pleaded not guilty and was held without bail in the Newport County Jail, the case being continued until April 23. He was accompanied by counsel in the person of Mr. Frank F. Nolan.

Although Fenik's injuries were so severe that it was thought they would surely prove fatal, he made a rapid recovery at the hospital, so that he was able to be discharged on Tuesday. While in the Hospital he had been constantly under the guard of a police officer, and as soon as he was able to be moved it was deemed advisable to prefer the charge against him so that he could be held in the County Jail.

It is the general belief that the defendant will be insane.

There was a fire in the Touro Park Inn, formerly the Hof Braun, on Liberty street early Tuesday evening. The fire was discovered in one of the sleeping rooms and an alarm was sounded from box 4. When the department responded a lively blaze was encountered, but the chemical streams were able to handle it. The cause of the fire is unknown.

### REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL

The representative council had a long and busy session on Monday evening, when the school propositions were informally discussed from various angles, but in accordance with a request of the joint committee no action was taken, a recess of two weeks being taken to permit the committee to submit three propositions. Some of the members of the council were opposed to the delay and wanted to go ahead at once with the original plans to build the addition on Central street and to restore the burned Rogers building. There was considerable other business for consideration and the council cleaned up a large number of matters. There was a good attendance of members for a special session.

To fill vacancies caused by the resignation of Dr. William R. Howard and James M. Kirwin, and the deaths of William G. Kerr and Daniel D. Sullivan, the ward delegations elected William P. Sheffield, Vito Pasquale, Joseph S. Messing and James Meliff. An amendment of the Council rules, submitted by Dr. Brackett, was adopted.

The resignation of William R. Harvey as a member of the board of health was accepted, and Ralph R. Barker, Jr., Thomas B. Connolly, and H. Lloyd Rooney were nominated for the vacancy. On the second ballot, Mr. Barker was elected, receiving 76 votes to 58 for Connolly and 8 for Rooney.

A communication from the joint committee on new High School recommended that the council take a recess for two weeks to give the committee time to submit three propositions. Mr. Frederick P. Garrettson and Dr. Horace P. Beck spoke in favor of the plan No. 1, to restore the burned building and go ahead with the addition as originally planned. They saw no reason for further delay, and both believed that the city could not afford the more elaborate plan No. 2.

Mr. Frederick P. Lee spoke in favor of the Church street site, which is the third proposition now being considered by the joint committee, and others spoke in favor of a short delay to hear the full report of the joint committee. The motion to take a recess for two weeks at the close of the session was finally adopted with a few votes in the negative.

A communication from the judiciary committee of the House of Representatives was presented, suggesting certain changes in the bill to create a board of canvassers and registration for the city of Newport. Among the changes is the fixing of the salaries of two members of the board at \$500 each, and of the third who will act as clerk, at \$1,800. The changes were approved by the council.

At the request of Street Commissioner Sullivan the council directed the board of aldermen to issue another \$25,000 of the Bath Road Improvement bonds to meet the cost of the present work of widening that street. Resolutions were also passed, making additional appropriations of \$15,000 for snow removal, \$6,225 for the collection of refuse, \$200 for repairs to the old City Hall, and \$50 for the purchase of a box for the asphyxiation of dogs. The last proposition provoked considerable discussion as to the most humane method of disposing of dogs, but was finally adopted.

The contract with the town of Middletown for sending Newport fire apparatus over the line to assist the town was then taken up. At the annual town meeting of Middletown, the contract as approved by the representative council some months ago was not accepted, some changes being recommended. These changes did not meet the approval of the council at this meeting, the matter being laid on the table, so that it is now up to the town of Middletown to accept the original contract or none.

The board of aldermen submitted the draft of an ordinance providing for daylight saving to extend from the last Sunday in April till the last Sunday in September. This was amended to read the last Sunday in October, and was then passed by a reusing vote.

Resolutions making appropriations for the park commission and for the city physician were laid on the table pending reference to the committee on appropriations. On recommendation of the assessors of taxes, a tax against Hiram E. Drury was ordered remitted, and a petition for similar action from Edward L. Spencer was referred to the assessors.

The amended hackney ordinance was then taken up, and a motion to lay it on the table was lost, the ordinance being then adopted without discussion. The amendment provides for a slight increase in the hackney rates.

### SCHOOL COMMITTEE

The regular monthly meeting of the School Committee was held on Monday evening, previous to the session of the representative council, and considerable business was transacted. The meeting was cut as short as possible in order to permit the members to attend the council session and hear the discussion over the High School proposition.

The monthly report of Superintendent Lull, which was not read in full, contained historical detail of the Rogers fire. It was, in part, as follows: Whole number enrolled 4249, average number belonging 3860.4, average daily attendance 3598.1, per cent. of attendance 93.2, cases of tardiness 203, cases of dismissal before end of a session 72.

Absences of teachers and assistants—146 sessions by 29 teachers, 28 sessions by 6 assistants. The absences do not include Mr. Miller. Tardiness of teachers and assistants—13 sessions by 9 teachers, 1 session by 1 assistant.

The total enrollment (4249) is 67 larger than the total enrollment of all last year (4182).

Rogers—Total enrollment 760, average number belonging 677.

Board of Health Since the last meeting three cases of scarlet fever and two of diphtheria have been reported. Besides the pupils ill, nine others have been excluded.

Census The fire has prevented the intended review of the Census.

Gift to France The gift of the pupils has been increased to \$91. A check has been forwarded to the state treasurer of the fund and his receipt for the same has been returned.

Seeds By the kindness of Senator LeBaron B. Colt and Representative Clark Burdick, three mail bags of vegetable seeds have been received for distribution. One bag was sent from the office to the school gardens and two were divided among the elementary schools, for distribution to those pupils who would promise to use them.

Rogers High School The Pupils—In accordance with the plans submitted Monday evening, March 15, the school has been re-organized. It was a simple matter to accommodate the two higher classes, numbering at present only 76 and 181, in the Townsend and Coles; but it was quite difficult to adjust the two lower classes, with 179 and 287 pupils, in the John Clarke. Headmaster Thompson, however, has accomplished the task. Recitation and study rooms are now planned for every period. There was a loss of two days for the higher grades and three for the lower.

The teachers—The teachers have the same subjects and classes as before the fire, but all their recitations cannot be arranged consecutively for morning or afternoon, and to this extent it works a hardship for them and for their pupils. Luckily the fire occurred in the latter part of the school year instead of the earlier. There are only ten weeks of school after this one, and the days are growing longer and more genial. The teachers have always been loyal to the school, and this unfortunate demand on their time and strength will be no exception to their usual loyalty.

The report of Truant Officer Torham contained the following items: Number of cases investigated (reported by teachers) 108; number of cases of truancy (public -0, parochial 2); 12; number out for illness, and other causes, 56; number of different children truant, 12; number found not attending school, 6; number sent to public schools, 3; number sent to parochial schools, 3; number of certificates issued, 5.

On recommendation of the committee on teachers, the resignation of Miss Barbara A. Marr was accepted, and Miss M. Althea Crandall was elected critic teacher. The engagement of Mr. Albert B. Crandall to join the teaching staff of the Rogers was announced. Miss Jessie M. Cowles was granted a short leave of absence at the opening of the schools in September, because of a proposed trip to Europe.

There was a discussion of matters pertaining to the building of the Rogers addition and the restoration of the burned building. Some of the members thought they had been slighted by the action of the joint committee, but it was explained by members of that committee that no slight had been intended. The school committee was on record as favoring the adoption of plan No. 2, and although some members spoke against this plan, no change was made in the record.

The Drill Corps of Washington Commandery, No. 4, Knight Templars, will repeat the "Fun, Feast and Frolic" which scored such a pronounced hit in February. A number of radically different features will be presented on this occasion and it is safe to say that there will be a capacity attendance. The members of the Drill Corps were not particularly anxious to take on the vast amount of work that is necessarily entailed by the production of such an entertainment, but finally yielded to an insistent demand for a repetition.

### CODDINGTON POINT CASES

Whether former owners of the Government property at Coddington Point have the right to take seaweed, mud and sand from the shore, was discussed in the United States District Court on Tuesday, as a result of an equity action brought by Joseph M. Underwood and others of Middletown, against Edward H. Campbell, former Commandant of the Newport Naval Training Station.

When the Government began the construction of barracks on the property, guards were put on by Capt. Campbell to protect the building material. The former owners, who sought to get sea weed, mud and sand, were kept off the property by the guards.

Mr. Underwood and others brought an equity action against Capt. Campbell, asking that a restraining order be issued against him.

The case came up for argument on Tuesday. William R. Harvey, William Williams and Mortimer Sullivan of Newport, represented Capt. Campbell. The complainants were represented by John A. Murphy, Jr., of Newport and George Sheehan of Providence.

Judge Brown gave counsel for the complainants two weeks in which to show the case to be in court's jurisdiction.

### TO RAISE THE WARWICK

Another attempt is being made to get the steamer Warwick off the bottom at the head of Commercial Wharf, where she sank last January. An outfit from the well known T. A. Scott Wrecking Company arrived in the harbor on Wednesday and the men immediately set to work on the preliminary arrangements. The workers are confident that they will have the vessel up inside of a week. The efforts of the first contractors apparently went for naught, as the Warwick is still in as bad a situation as when she first arrived. Great damage must have been done to her interior during the weeks that she has been under water. But whether the steamer has any value or not, she must be removed from her present resting place before summer comes.

### UNITY CLUB READING

The final dramatic reading of the winter season was given before the members of the Unity Club on Tuesday evening, when an excellent cast, under the direction of Mrs. Archibald C. Sherman, presented Piner's play, "Sweet Lavender." The various roles were all assigned to experienced readers, and the play moved off without a hitch, to the amusement of the audience, and there was much applause. The members of the cast included Mr. Charles Callahan, Mr. Victor Baxter, Mr. Henry C. Wilkinson, Mr. Archibald C. Sherman, Mr. Joseph G. Parmenter, Mr. Neil Sweet, Mr. Henry Taber, Miss Prunella Wood, Mrs. Edmund W. Pardee, Mrs. James Powell Cozzens, Miss Almira B. Coffin.

The next meeting of the Club will be the annual.

### WILLIAM H. SISSON

Mr. William H. Sisson died at his home on Farewell street on Monday after an illness of several months. He had been employed at the shops of the New England Steamship Company for about twenty years, being a time keeper there. He is survived by a widow.

Mr. Sisson was well known about the city and was universally esteemed. He was an active member of Coronet Council, No. 43, Royal Arcanum, and of Weonat Shassitt Tribe of RedMen.

The Newport Women's Republican City Committee, of which Mrs. Archie J. Stark is chairman, has completed its organization by the election of Mrs. Warren T. Berry as vice chairman, Mrs. Alvah H. Sanborn as secretary, and Mrs. Harold P. Arnold as treasurer. The Executive Committee consists of the Chairman, Vice Chairman, Mrs. James F. Vars, Mrs. Alvah H. Sanborn, Mrs. Ralph R. Barker, Mrs. John T. Allan, and Miss Grace C. McLeish.

Mrs. Clara L. Lake of this city met with an unfortunate accident while attending the annual session of the Women's Relief Corps of Rhode Island in Providence last week. She was struck and knocked down by a car on Weybosset street and suffered very painful injuries. She is now at home and is resting as comfortably as could be expected.

Judge Bledgett has denied the petition of Samuel W. Cottrell, Jr., of Tiverton, for divorce. The case was heard at the March session of the Superior Court, and a rescript has now been handed down.

### NEWPORT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

"Very few cities would agree to remain just as they are until 1925. Streets will be paved, lighted and regulated better in 1925 than they are today. Schools will more nearly meet the demands of real life; factories will grow; and the population will multiply and citizens will learn in increasing numbers that business is the supply of human wants."

The foregoing prophecy was stated by Lucius E. Wilson, vice president of the American City Bureau at the Civic Dinner, held in American Legion Hall, Mill street, last night, before over 200 persons.

"In any normal American city," said Mr. Wilson, "these changes will take place whether anybody consciously looks after them or not. The upward push of human events and enterprising individuals will achieve some general progress. But if there is to be progress without discouragement and delay the active business men of the city must organize themselves into a modern Chamber of Commerce to make the people think."

"Newport," he continued, "will look in 1925 just what the average business man of today wishes. But a city will not make the progress one or two broad-visioned men can picture. Far sighted leaders are held back by the indifference and ignorance of individuals who can't see. A city is like a fleet of battleships—the progress of the slowest monitor regulates the speed of the entire fleet. So it is necessary when men want progress, who want to see the prosperity and convenience brought into use as early as possible instead of as late as possible, to organize to the end that the slowest monitor be speeded up."

The object of the Chamber of Commerce to bring together into a working membership a sufficient proportion of the citizenship and teach them these few principles of civic progress. The whole fabric of civilization is so woven that it cannot be neglected without the imperfection showing. Cities must set about their development with vision," he concluded, "must create fine community ideals and raise the standard of citizenship."

Campaign Chairman David C. Caesar was toastmaster at the dinner. Mr. H. A. Titus was the first speaker and after Mr. Wilson had spoken, Rev. J. Howard Denning made an address. Rev. Michael L. Ryan spoke, the meeting coming to a close with a talk by Campaign Manager Hugh M. Bell.

The dinner opened with all singing "America" and closed with the Star Spangled Banner. A chorus of mixed voices sang the songs that had been arranged at intervals throughout the evening, accompanied by an orchestra. It was a most successful affair and is a good omen for a live, efficient Chamber of Commerce.

### INVITE PRESIDENT WILSON

Newport has sent invitations to President Wilson to come to the vicinity of Newport to spend his summer. This action was taken by the Chamber of Commerce immediately upon learning that he would not go to Woods Hole as had been previously announced. Mayor Mahoney has also extended to President Wilson an invitation to come here, but an attempt to introduce a resolution of invitation into the Rhode Island legislature was blocked under the rules.

No one seriously expects that the President will accept the invitations to come here, but at least he will know that the city is alive.

At the weekly meeting of the board of aldermen on Thursday evening, the board voted to make a three-year contract with the firm of David & Damm for the collection of garbage. A petition of the Providence Telephone Company to erect poles on Kay street was received, and petitioner was given leave to withdraw. Steps were taken toward the drawing of an ordinance providing for gasoline stations in accordance with the new State law.

A joint meeting of the board of aldermen and school committee was held on Thursday evening, when it was unanimously voted to recommend to the representative council the adoption of plan No. 1 and ask the council to provide the necessary funds for rebuilding the present Rogers building, provision being already made for the cost of the addition on Central street.

Mr. William S. Bailey will shortly remove his business from Thames street to Market Square. He has been engaged in the market business near the Parade corner for many years, but the purchase of the building by Liggetts made his removal necessary. It is expected that material changes will be made to the former Young block by the recent purchasers.

At the sessions of the New England Southern Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church held at Flymouth, Mass., no changes were made in the list of pastors assigned to the churches in Newport or on the Island, all the present incumbents being retained for another year.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry B. Dawley are in Brooklyn, where they are visiting their daughter, Mrs. Oliver W. Cushman.

### BLOCK ISLAND

(From our regular correspondent)  
A Carnival of Youth

The 19th Market wharf and dance of the Block Island Athletic Association held at the K. of C. Naval Club last Saturday night, aside from breaking all attendance records for the season, took on the aspect of a Carnival of Youth. No less than one hundred and forty-seven representatives of New Shoreham's social elite motored or paraded to this the 19th young people's weekly frolic and enjoyed one of the liveliest sessions of whist and whirlwind dances ever held on the sea-girl isle.

The Royal Blue and Gold orchestra, (Mrs. Louise Mitchell piano, Bill Teal violin, Ed Grimes banjo, and "Dud" Mitchell the tank ivory bones, assisted by Mrs. Wallace Mitchell piano, and Martin Mitchell harmonica), with their musical batteries hooked up with a jump-spark combination, had the dancing couples performing at such a rapid pace that sparks fairly flew from every heel and toe. During the popular crazy eights the musicians hit up such a fortissimo furore that it was necessary to enlist the services of three prompters, Clarence Lewis, Ned Allen and Gene Rose, all in unison, and when the smoke cleared from the last set, Sec. Ackerman gathered up a dust pan full of miscellaneous buttons, two neckties, a pair of suspenders and three shoes, from the ballroom floor.

The eighteen hands of whist were also of the machine gun variety. Scorers Gene Kit Littlefield and Milard "green" Mitchell serving the holes over the top, and in the center with so much speed that on several occasions they got out of step with themselves and nearly lost their breath and temper at the same time. The final scores and awards were as follows: Warren Nicholson, 32 points, a bag of flour; R. J. MacDonald, 31 points, basket of fruit; Harold Dunn, 30 points, 6 lbs. roast beef; Miss Laura Millikin, 29 points, 4 lbs. roast pork; Mrs. Ethel Allen, 29 points, 6 cans vegetables; Miss Mildred Willis, 28 points, 2 dozen eggs; Miss Edna Sheffield, 28 points, bag of buckwheat flour; Noel Smith, 28 points, 3 lbs. sirloin steak. Congratulations, Winfield Conley, Mrs. Elmer Allen.

The prize display was furnished by the Negus Market.

Masonic Services Without a doubt one of the best pulpit discourses ever offered to a Block Island congregation was presented at the Center Primitive Methodist Church last Sunday morning by Rev. William Barritt Taylor, Ph. D., the occasion being a special Masonic service to which the members of Atlantic Lodge, No. 31, F. & A. M., and Manasses Chapter, No. 11, O. E. S., were invited.

Aside from his prominence as a minister of the Gospel and one of the oldest members of the Primitive Methodist Conference, Dr. Taylor enjoys the distinction of being an ardent student in Astronomy.

The order of services follows: Opening Hymn No. 13 Congregation Scripture Lesson Rev. Winifred Arnold Quartet—Selected F. B. Husted, M.D., Wm. B. Sharp Winifred Arnold, Dr. Taylor Prayer Dr. Wm. Barritt Taylor Offering Hymn 611 Address—"Two Elements Essential to Character of a Good Mason" Dr. Wm. Barritt Taylor Hymn—Dedicated to Officers and Members of Unity Lodge, No. 34, F. & A. M. (Words by Dr. Taylor, Chaplain). Benediction

Reception Last Thursday evening the pupils of Mrs. K. A. Hacking, who conducts the New Harbor dancing school, tendered her a reception at the K. of C. Naval Club. During the evening refreshments were served and informal dancing held in the Assembly Rooms.

Mrs. Clarence H. Lewis is being entertained by relatives and friends in Pawtucket.

Miss Mildred Willis of Newport is the guest of her sister, Miss Rubio Willis at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Giles P. Dunn, Jr., at the New Harbor.

Word has been received from the trustees of the Vanderbilt estate that they have no authority to allow the use of Oakland Farm property by President Wilson, so the committee is looking around for other desirable property.

More important testimony was developed before the Court of Inquiry at New York this week. One witness testified that he believed the Secretary of the Navy was familiar with the proceedings, and had ordered the investigation to continue.

The large building on Chapel street formerly occupied by Robert W. Curry as a planing mill, has been taken over by the Ruekert Company of Providence, manufacturing jewelers, who will at once establish a branch of their plant there.

The lessees of the steamer New Shoreham are working day and night to get the vessel into shape for summer service, but it is believed that it will be the middle of June before the work will be completed.

## CONDENSED CLASSICS

## A TALE OF TWO CITIES

By CHARLES DICKENS

Condensation by Miss Sara A. Hamlin



Charles John Dickens was born Feb. 7, 1812, at Portico, England, where his father was a clerk in the navy pay office. He died at Gadshill Place, in Kent, on June 9, 1870.

His dream of writing came to him early when as a boy he read breathlessly the battered novels in his father's library. He became a reporter on the London newspapers and wrote (1839) "Sketches by Boz," wherein are, in miniature, all the abounding virtues of his novels.

The "Pickwick Papers" (1837) were a great success. Their inimitable rollicking humor captivated the English reading world. His first extended novel was "Oliver Twist" (1838), followed by "Nicholas Nickleby" (1839), "Old Currier's Shop" and "Martin Chuzzlewit" (1840-41). He produced some sixteen major novels, the last, "The Mystery of Edwin Drood" (1870), being unfinished. "David Copperfield" (1850-51), held by many to be his masterpiece, and by not a few to be the greatest story ever written, is supposed to be semi-autobiographical. Many of his novels were published in installments, and never before or since has any literary publication excited such a furor.

After his initial successes Dickens' life was a triumphal procession, adorned only by domestic unhappiness. He visited America, where his works were even more popular than in England, in 1842 and 1867-68.

He wrote in his will his own best epitaph: "I rest my claims to the remembrance of my country on my published works." He might well have substituted "the world" for "my country."

Perhaps the quality that distinguishes his novels among all others is their abounding humor.

On a cold November night, in the year 1775, the English mail coach, on its way from London to Dover, was carrying among its passengers a Mr. Jarvis Lorry, a London banker of the well-known firm of Tellson & Co. As the coach stumbled along in the darkness, there arose before him the vision of an emaciated figure with hair prematurely white. All night between him and the specter the same words repeated themselves again and again.

"Buried how long?"  
"Almost eighteen years."  
"I hope you care to live?"  
"I can't say."

About eighteen years before the story opens, Dr. Manette, a prominent young physician of Paris, had suddenly disappeared. Everything was done to discover some trace of him, but in vain. The loss of her husband caused his wife such anguish that she resolved to bring up her little daughter in ignorance of her father's fate; and when in two years she died, she left little Lucie under the guardianship of Tellson & Co., to whose care Dr. Manette for many years had intrusted his financial affairs.

Strange tidings concerning the Doctor had just come from Paris, and Mr. Lorry was on his way to meet his ward, and explain to her the facts of her early life. This was a duty from which the kind-hearted banker shrunk, and when he saw the slight golden-haired girl who came to meet him, his heart almost failed him; but his task was accomplished at last.

"And now," concluded Mr. Lorry, "your father has been found. He is alive, greatly changed, but alive. He has been taken to the house of a former servant in Paris, and we are going there. I to identify him, you to restore him to life and love."

The servant that sheltered Dr. Manette was a man by the name of Defarge who, with his wife, kept a wine-shop in the obscure district of St. Antoine. The banker and Lucie were taken to an attic where a haggard, white-haired man sat on a low bench, making shoes, a wreck of a man, oblivious of all around him.

Again was the Channel crossed, and again the old inquiry whispered in the ear of Jarvis Lorry:

"I hope you care to be recalled to life?"  
"I can't say."

Five years later, in the court room of the Old Bailey in London, a young Frenchman was on trial for his life. Near him sat an untidy looking individual by the name of Sydney Carton. With his eyes fixed on the ceiling, he was unobtrusive, apparently, of all that passed around him; but it was he, who, first noticing the extraordinary resemblance between the prisoner and himself, rescued Charles Darnay from the web of deceit which had been spun around him.

Between these two young men, the striking resemblance was in outward appearance only. Charles Darnay was of noble birth; but his ancestors had for many years so cruelly oppressed the French peasantry that the name of Evremonde was hated and despised. Wholly unlike them in character, this last descendant of his race had given up his name and estate and had come to England as a private gentleman, eager to begin life anew.

Sydney Carton was a young English lawyer, brilliant in intellect, but steadily deteriorating through his life of dissipation, able to advise others but unable to guide himself, conscious of the light on him and refusing himself to let it rest him away.

He and Darnay soon became frequent visitors at the small house in

Soho square, the home of Dr. Manette and his daughter. Through Lucie's care and devotion, the Doctor had almost wholly recovered from the effects of his long imprisonment, and it was only in times of strong excitement that any trace of his past insanity could be detected. The sweet face of Lucie Manette soon won the hearts of both the young men, but it was Darnay to whom she gave her love.

And so that interview between Lucie and Sydney Carton has a pathos that wrings our hearts. He knew that even if his love could have been returned, it would have added only to his bitterness and sorrow, for he felt it would have been powerless to lift him from the slough of selfishness and sensuality that had engulfed him. But he could not resist this last and confession of his love; and when she weeps at the sorrow of which she has been the innocent cause, he implores: "Do not weep, dear Miss Manette; the life I lead renders me unworthy of your pure love. My last supplication is this: Think now and then that there is a man who would give his life to keep a life you love beside you."

But dark days were to come. In the year 1789 the downtrodden French peasantry turned upon their oppressors. The streets of Paris were filled with crowds of people whose eager cry was for "blood." Madame Defarge no longer sat behind the counter of her small wine shop, silently knitting into her work the names of her hated enemies, but axe in hand and knife at her belt, headed a frenzied mob of women on to the Bastille. The French Revolution had actually begun.

Madame Defarge was one of the leading spirits of the Revolution. Early in life she had seen her family fall victims to the tyranny and lust of the cruel nobility and from that time her life had been devoted to revenge.

Three years of crime and bloodshed passed, and in 1792 Mr. Jarvis Lorry and Charles Darnay landed in Paris, the former to protect the French branch of Tellson & Co., and the latter to befriend an old family servant who had besought his help. Not until they had set foot in Paris did they realize into what a caldron of fury they had plunged. Mr. Lorry, on account of his business relations, was allowed his freedom, but Darnay was hurried at once to the prison of La Force, there to await his trial. The reason given for the outrage was the new law for the arrest of all returning French emigrants, but the true cause was that he had been recognized as Charles Evremonde.

These tidings soon reached London, and Dr. Manette, with his daughter Lucie, hastened to Paris, for he felt sure that his long confinement in the Bastille would win for him the sympathy of the French people, and thus enable him to save his son-in-law. Days and months passed, and although the Doctor succeeded in gaining a promise that Darnay's life should be spared, the latter was not allowed to leave his prison.

At last came the dreadful year of the Reign of Terror. The sympathy which at first had been given to Dr. Manette had become weakened through the influence of the bloodthirsty Madame Defarge. Also, there had been found in the ruins of the Bastille a paper which contained Dr. Manette's account of his own abduction and imprisonment, and pronouncing a solemn curse upon the House of Evremonde and their descendants, who were declared to be the authors of his eighteen years of misery. Charles Darnay's doom was sealed. "Back to the Conciergerie and death within twenty-four hours."

To Sydney Carton, who had followed his friends to Paris, came an inspiration. Had he not promised Lucie that he would die to save a life she loved? By bribery, he gains admittance to the prison; Darnay is removed unconscious from the cell, and Carton sits down to await his fate.

Along the Paris streets six tumbrils are carrying the day's wine to la guillotine. In the third cart sits a young man with his hands bound. As the cries from the street arise against him they only move him to a quiet smile as he shakes more loosely his hair about his face.

Crash! A head is held up and the kneeling women who are ranged about the scaffold shout "One."

The third cart comes up and the supposed Evremonde descends. His lips move, forming the words, "a life you love."

The murmuring of many voices, the upturning of many faces, then all flashes away.

"Twenty-three!"

"I am the resurrection and the life, saith the Lord; he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die."

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Famous Forest of Arden.

In the Forest of Arden, near London, England, the ancient custom is still observed of holding a May day procession, in which people from all the parishes surrounding the forest take part. The scripture is afterward read in the shade of one of the "gospel oaks," which are held sacred to this purpose. Little by little civilization is encroaching on the Forest of Arden. Railroads have cut through its trees, which are said once to have been so numerous that a squirrel could travel all over the forest without touching foot to the ground.

Icelandic Trawling Parties.

Compared with the landings of Icelandic trawling, North sea boats are always in a haven. From October to March blizzards of snow and sleet sweep the Icelandic regions, and from December to the end of January there is only an hour or two of daylight. Icelandic vessels are much larger than North sea trawlers, and so marked is the difference between the two operations that an Icelandic skipper rarely works the North sea, and vice versa.

## CONDENSED CLASSICS

## THE NEWCOMES

By WILLIAM H. THACKERAY

Condensation by Charles K. Nelson, Librarian of the Boston Athenaeum



William Thackeray, son of a civil servant in India, was born July 15, 1811, in Calcutta. He died Dec. 24, 1863, in London, where most of his life was spent. From 1840 on his wife was insane, so there lived in his heart, as in that of the other great humorist of his time, Dickens, constant sorrow.

Thackeray began in school days rather to absorb life than to attain scholarship. He delighted even then to reproduce in comic verse and caricature. At Cambridge, in Welmar, in Paris art schools and London law school, he went gayly on his way, indolent in study

but eager in friendship, ardent in life. At twenty-one he owned and managed a London newspaper, at twenty-five he was penniless, after scattering a comfortable fortune. But he had bought experience invaluable to the young journalist, priceless to the novelist.

Thackeray's astonishing versatility was early realized. He applied to illustrate Dickens' novels; he wrote travel sketches, stories, ballads and burlesques. "Harry Lyndon," his first notable novel, was the history of a race; but, in the most fascinating of feminine romances, Becky Sharp, Thackeray first brilliantly showed himself master of the creation of living characters. "The Virginians" (1850), "Pendennis" (1850-53) was his "David Copperfield." In essence autobiographical. The need of money drove Thackeray reluctantly to the lecture hall. His course on Eighteenth Century literature, popular in England and America (1851), prepared the ground for "The Virginians" (1853), his unsurpassed historical novel. "The Newcomes" (1854), "The Virginians" (1858), and the unfinished "Denis Duval" complete the list of his best novels.

COL. THOMAS NEWCOMBE, the hero of Aragon, and of Barchinon, had loved the beautiful Leonore de Blois, but having incurred the wrath of his stepmother, he fled to India to carve out his career. There he had married the widow, Mrs. Cassey, and a few years later sent their son Clive to England. He regaled the ladies of the regiment with Clive's letters; sporting young men would give or take odds that the colonel would mention Clive's name once before five minutes, or three times in ten minutes. But those who laughed at Clive's father laughed very kindly.

At last the happy time came for which the colonel had been longing, and he took leave of his regiment. In England he had in his family circle two half brothers, Sir Brian, who had married Lady Ann, daughter of the Earl of Kew, and Hobson Newcome.

One morning at breakfast while Sir Brian champed his dry toast, Barnes, the son, said to his sister Ethel: "My uncle, the colonel of sepoy, and his amiable son have been paying a visit to Newcome."

"You are always sneering about our uncle," broke in Ethel, "and saying unkind things about Clive. Our uncle is a dear, good, kind man, and I love him."

At Hobson Newcome's and elsewhere the family party often assembled, the colonel, his friend Mr. Blunde and Blunde's sister, Mrs. Mackenzie with her daughter Rosey, Sir Brian and Lady Ann, and Clive who had become a painter. From one of these parties Clive and I, his friend Arthur Pendennis, walked with the usual Harrow to light us home. "I can't help thinking," said the astute Clive, "that they fancied I was in love with Ethel. Now, I suppose, they think I am engaged to Rosey. She is as good a little creature as can be, and never out of temper, though I fancy Mrs. Mackenzie tries her."

Time passed and our Mr. Clive went to Baden, where he found old Lady Kew with her granddaughter Ethel. "You have no taste for pictures, only for painters, I suppose," said Lady Kew one day to Ethel.

"I was not looking at the picture," said Ethel, "but at the little green ticket in the corner. I think, grandmother," she said, "we young ladies in the world ought to have little green tickets pinned on our backs, with 'sold' written on them."

Barnes Newcome, too, was at Baden, for he was to marry pretty little Lady Clara Pulley, free at last from that undesirable Jack Belsize. Lord Highgate's son, Lady Kew had plans which Clive's growing regard for his cousin Ethel put in jeopardy.

"My good young man, I think it is time you were off," Lady Kew said to Clive with great good humor. "I have been to see that poor little creature to whom Captain Belsize behaved so cruelly. She does not care a fig for him—not one fig. She is engaged, as you know, to my grandson Barnes; in all respects a most eligible union; and Ethel's engagement to my grandson, Lord Kew, has long been settled. When we saw you in London we heard that you too were engaged to a young lady in your own rank of life—Miss Mackenzie."

Clive's departure led to more flirtations by Ethel than old Lady Kew could countenance, but Ethel had found out how undesirable a man Lord Kew was and broke the engagement so dear to her grandmother's heart.

When Clive heard that the engagement was over between Kew and Ethel he set out in haste for London. He was installed as consultant, and to me Clive said: "Mrs. Mackenzie bothers me so

I hardly know where to turn, and poor little Rosey is made to write me a note about something twice a day. Oh! Pent! I'm up another tree now!"

Clive met his cousin Ethel at a party or two in the ensuing weeks of the season, and at one of their meetings Ethel told him that her grandmother would not receive him. It was then that Clive thought Ethel worldly, although much of her attitude was due to the keen and unrelenting Lady Kew. The colonel and James Bennis during all this time put their two fond heads together, and Mrs. Mackenzie flattered both of them and Clive as well.

Meanwhile the Lady Clara was not happy with her Barnes. All the life and spirit had been crushed out of the girl, consigned to cruel usage, loneliness and to bitter recollections of the past. Jack Belsize, now Lord Highgate, could stand the strain no longer and took Lady Clara away from her bullying but cowardly husband. The elopement of Clara opened Ethel's eyes to the misery of loveless marriages, and the woman of her new love, the Marquis of Farintosh, already distressed over the unpleasant notoriety of the proposed Newcome alliance, received a letter from Ethel which set her son free.

Ethel then turned to the lonely, motherless children of her brother Barnes, and found comfort in devoting herself to them. Clive married his Rosey, and his father determined to become a member of parliament in place of Sir Barnes. One night the colonel returning from his electioneering, met Clive, candle in hand. As each saw the other's face, it was so very sad and worn and pale, that Colonel Newcome with quite the tenderness of old days, cried "God bless me, my boy, how ill you look! Come and warm yourself, Clive!"

"I have seen a ghost, father," Clive said, "the ghost of my youth, father, the ghost of my happiness, and the best days of my life. I saw Ethel today."

"Nay, my boy, you mustn't talk to me so. You have the dearest little wife at home, a dear little wife and child."

"You had a wife; but that doesn't prevent other—other thoughts. Do you know you never spoke twice in your life about my mother? You didn't care for her."

"I—I did my duty by her," interposed the colonel.

"I know, but your heart was with the other. So is mine. It's fatal, it runs in the family, father."

The shares of the Bundelcund Banking company, in which the colonel had made his fortune, now declined steadily, and at last the crash came, wiping out all the colonel's money and with it all Rosey's fortune. The impoverished Newcomes settled down first at Boulogne, and then in London, the colonel weary, feeble, white haired, Mrs. Mackenzie a perfect terrier, Rosey pale and ailing, and little Tommy, the baby, a comfort and a care to the hard-worked Clive.

The colonel, no longer able to live under the same roof with Mrs. Mackenzie, found a home with the Grey Friars and here I saw him.

When the colonel's misfortunes were at their worst Ethel, in reading an old book, found a letter from the colonel's stepfather between the covers. It was a memorandum of a proposed bequest to Clive. Ethel at once determined to carry out this intended bequest, and so she and I hastened to Clive's home; but not even good news could soften Mrs. Mackenzie's evil temper. That was a sad and wretched night, in which Mrs. Mackenzie stormed until the poor delicate Rosey fell into the fever to which she owed her death.

We soon repaired to the Grey Friars where we found that the colonel was in his last illness. He talked loudly, he gave the word of command, spoke of resistance as if to his men. Then he spoke words in French rapidly, saying a hand that was near him, and crying, "toujours, toujours!" Ethel and Clive and the nurse were in the room with him. The old man talked on rapidly for awhile; then again he would sigh and be still; once more I heard him say, hurriedly, "Take care of him when I'm in India," and then with a heart-rending voice he called for the love of his youth "Leonore, Leonore!" The patient's voice sank into faint murmurs; only a moon now and then announced that he was not asleep.

At the usual evening hour the chapel bell began to toll, and Thomas Newcome's hands outside the bed feebly beat a time. And just as the last bell struck a peculiar sweet smile shone over his face, and he lifted up his head a little, and quickly said, "Adieu," and fell back. It was the word we used at school, when names were called; and to be whose heart was as that of a little child, had answered to his name, and stood in the presence of the Master.

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Not Hard.

Some Californians have invented a new device for gathering nuts.

"That's unnecessary. All you have to do is to advertise a meeting for harmonizing opinions on the peace treaty or explaining how to shoot tourists into Mars."

Not Reducing.

Mrs. Bascom was buying some lard at the meat counter. Her little boy was outside waiting for her. A neighbor lady came by and asked the boy: "Where's your maw?"

"She's in th' store gettin' fat."—Philadelphia Ledger.

His Trouble.

"Jones married a widow with a 10 year old boy."

"I understand the marriage is not a happy one."

"No! It's a case of incompatibility between him and the boy."—Boston Transcript.

Uncle Eben.

"Some men," said Uncle Eben, "git deffen's all tired out dodgin' work."

## CONDENSED CLASSICS

## CAPTAINS COURAGEOUS

By RUDYARD KIPPLING

Condensation by James B. Connolly



Rudyard Kipling was born Dec. 25, 1865, in Bombay, where his father, John Lockwood Kipling, artist and author, was professor in the British School of Art. He was educated at the United Service College, Westward Ho, North Devon, scene of the lurid "Stalky" novel.

At seventeen he was in India once more, a journalist. Before he was twenty-four he had completed "Plain Tales From the Hills," and six more of his best stories, which established his fame throughout the world. In the tales of native life and adventure "Beyond the Pale" India was revealed anew with a brilliance, color and passion unsurpassed; Mulvaney and his pals, the exuberant "Soldiers Three," captivated men from sea to sea.

Within the next ten years Kipling traveled round the world, married, lived in America, England and South Africa, and finally became so imbued with imperialism as almost to destroy his art.

His "Barrack Room Ballads" and "Seven Seas" revealed him as an inspiring poet who "splashed at a ten-league canvas with brushes of camel's hair."

Of his three novels, "The Light That Failed" is a tale of Suez; "Captains Courageous" of Gloucester fishermen, and "Kim" traces again the subtle and mysterious fascination of India.

With the "Jungle Book" Kipling enthralled a new audience. These, and the incomparable "Just So Stories," written to his son who was killed in the war, enshrined him in the hearts of children the world over.

HARVEY CHEYNE'S father was immersed in amassing mere money; his mother was busy with her nerves; and so we have Harvey, at fifteen years, the insufferable type that most grown males want to heave a brick at on sight.

He was a passenger on this ocean liner, and she was crossing the Grand Banks in a fog. He came into the smoking room saying: "You can hear the fish boats squawking all around us. Wouldn't it be great if we ran one down?"

He asked for a cigarette. Somebody with a diabolical sense of humor passed him a thick, oily cigar. Harvey lit it up and went on deck. He began to feel queer, but he had braggled of never being seasick; so now he went aft to the turtle deck, and he was still there, wrestling with the cigar and not caring much what happened, when a long gray sea swam out of the fog and took him overboard.

Harvey was next aware of being on a pile of fish with a broad-backed man in a blue jersey, who said: "You in dory with me, Manuel my name."

Later he was hoisted aboard of a schooner and lowered into her heaving fore'sle where men in oilskins gave him a hot drink and put him to sleep in a bunk. When he awoke a boy whose name was Dan asked him smilingly if he was feeling better. The schooner was the "We're Here" of Gloucester, and the boy's father, Disko Troop, was her skipper.

Harvey went up on deck to see Disko; and demanded that he be taken back to New York, where, as he told Disko condescendingly his father would pay them very well for their trouble; he added many other items to what his father could and would do. Disko, as it happened, was an old-fashioned type of banks fisherman, wise in the ways of fish but knowing little of the great world. He decided that this boy with his talk of his father's immense wealth must be crazy; with an idea of restoring the poor boy to sanity he offered him the berth of second boy on the "We're Here" at \$10.50 per month.

Harvey had a fit of sullenness, but his sullenness worried nobody; he went to work. The dories were returning to the vessel with their catches of fish; so for the first work of his life Harvey was set to helping Dan hoist in the dories, to swabbing the gurry from their insides and then to nesting them on the deck. By the time he had finished doing that and eating his supper it was nighttime, and Manuel, Penn, Long Jack, Old Salters, Tom Platt—all hands were standing by to dress fish.

Manuel and Penn stood deep among the fish, flourishing sharp knives. "Hi!" shouted Manuel, with one finger under the gill of a cod, the other in an eye. The blade glimmered, there was a sound of tearing, the fish—slit from throat to tail—dropped at Long Jack's feet. "Hi!" cried Long Jack and, with a scoop of a mitted hand, dropped the cod's liver into a basket; another wrench and scoop sent head and offal flying. The gutted fish slid across to Old Salters, who snorted fiercely, ripped out the backbone and splashed the headless, gutless fish into a tub of water.

Harvey pitched the washed fish down into the hold, from whence came trampolines and ramblings as Tom Platt and Disko moved among the salt bins. The rasping sound of rough salt rubbed on rough flesh from below made a steady undertone to the clink of the knives in the pans, the wrench and schlop of torn heads, the flap of rigid-open fish falling into the tub on deck.

At the end of an hour Harvey wanted terribly to rest, but also for the first time in his life he was one of a working gang of men; and so,

beginning to take pride in the thought, he held on grimly. Not till the last fish was stowed below did a man rest. But when that moment came Disko and Old Salters rolled toward their cabin bunks, Manuel and Long Jack went forward, Tom Platt waited only long enough to slide home the hatch.

All hands were below and asleep, except the two boys; they lay to stand watch; so by and by the moon looked down on one slim boy in knickerbockers, which was Harvey, staggering around the cluttered deck; while behind him, waving a knotted rope, walked another boy, which was Dan, yawning and nodding between (aps he dealt the first boy to keep him awake.

The "We're Here" was on a salt-fishing trip which meant four months away from home; so there was time for Harvey to learn many strange new things if he cared to. After a time, as the pride in honest work well done began to grip him, he cared. He learned to fish from a dory; to make his way in safety around a heaving vessel's deck; to know what each rope and sail aboard a vessel was for. Disko allowed him, when the wind was light, to steer the vessel from one berth to another, and wonderful was Harvey's sense of power when he first felt the vessel answer to his touch of the wheel. Almost did he come to understand, as a fisherman understands, the never-absent dangers of the banks, the eternal fogs, the tides, the gales, the wicked seas; and learned, too, fishermen's opinion of the officers of the great steamers who, after cutting a vessel down, raise high hands to heaven and swear with unfeignedly that the careless fisherman had never—absolutely never—shown so much as a single light.

He saw one day a foul, dragged, unkempt vessel heaving up (that the "We're Here," for all the world like a blowy, frisky, but old woman sneering at a decent girl, saw her sail off and into a batch of watery sunshine and—go under, taking all hands with her! He saw, while his hair stood on end, a whiteness moving in the whiteness of the fog with a breath like the breath of a grave; and then he heard a roaring, plunging and spouting; that was his first iceberg. He saw the surf break over Virgin Rocks; and the fish strike in so thick on a shoal that scores of dories stood riding gunnel to gunnel while their crews battled for the catch. He saw a gale break so sudden and fierce that everywhere on the sea were men in dories cutting ridging lines and racing for their vessels, but some never making their vessels.

So he passed four busy, wonderful months, growing in body, mind and soul with every hour that passed; and then came the great day when they left the banks for home. Toll hardship and danger were now mostly behind them; there was left little to do but stand watch and study the folding and packing away of the morning mist, the hurry of winds across the open spaces, the glare and blaze of the high sun; to harken to the grinding of the booms against the masts, the creaking of the sheets against the bitts, the sail filling to the roaring winds.

Now about the time the "We're Here," a hundred quintals of fish in her hold, was laying her course for Gloucester, Harvey's father was beginning to wonder in his mahogany offices in Los Angeles if it wasn't a better game to drop the ceaseless struggle for more power and wealth. What was the use of it all—with no son to hand it to? He was still wondering when one day an excited secretary brought him a telegram.

It was from Harvey, safe in Gloucester. Mr. Cheyne laid his face down on his desk, breathed heavily for awhile; and then, heaving orders right and left, started that run of which railroad men talked for many a day. Three days and a half it was from coast to coast, with railroad specialists along the way dividing huge bonuses; for it was the great Harvey Cheyne who was racing East to see his rescued boy, and the boy's mother was with him.

Not without fear did he meet that boy. He had a memory of a pasty-faced, bad-mannered lad. What he met was a boy with toughened figure and a keen, clear eye.

Railroads, lumber, mines—such things did not interest young Harvey. What his heart yearned for was to some day manage his father's newly purchased sailing ships on the Pacific Coast. The ships he got when he was ripe for them; and for Dan, son of Disko Troop—seeing that he could not offer money—he got a berth as mate of one of them, with the promise that some day he would go master of the best he could build.

"Great ships these of my father's? Oh, yes," says Harvey. "But back in Gloucester are the able little vessels. The 'We're Here,' she's one. I owe a heap to her—to her and her crew."

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Sounds Like Affection.

"This aviator is not contented?"  
"I hardly think so. Still there's a something in his manner that grates on me."  
"Yes?"

"I don't like the casual way in which he says traveling 150 miles an hour in a plane is 'crawling through the air.'"  
—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Truth Is Convincing.

It is hard to personate and not a part long; for where truth is set at the bottom, nature will always be endeavoring to return, and will peep out and betray herself one time or another. Therefore if any man think it convenient to seem good, let him be so indeed, and then his goodness will appear to everybody's satisfaction; for truth is convincing and carries its own light and evidence with it, and will not only convince us to every man's conscience, but, which is much more, to God, who searcheth and seeth our hearts; so, first, upon all accounts, sincerity is the true wisdom.—Tillotson.



## Special Bargains

### Autumn and Winter Woollens.

J. K. McLENNAN,  
184 Thames Street  
NEWPORT, R. I.

# OLD SHAKESPEARE IS FOUND

**Fragment of "Passionate Pilgrim" Be-  
lieved Earlier Than Any  
Other Issue.**

London.—Sotheby's will sell at auc-

London.—Sotheby's will sell at auction a volume which rivals in rarity the Bayeux tapestry. G. D. Smith of New York bought for £15,100 from the Britwell Court library last December. That sold from the Britwell library comprised Shakespeare's "Venus and Adonis," fourth edition, 1599, of which only one copy is known; Shakespeare's "Passionate Pilgrim" and "Sonnets," first edition, 1592, of which only one other copy was then known, and "Enticements and Elegies," by Sir John Davis and Christopher Marlowe.

The contents of the newly discovered volume are Shakespeare's "Pamela Pilgrim" and "Sonnets," first edition, 1599; Shakespeare's "Lucrece," third edition, 1600, of which only one other copy is known; Thomas Middleton's "Ghost of Lucrece," 1600, a unique and hitherto unknown work; "Barnetcliffe," by E. O., an author never identified, 1585, and Shakespeare's "Venus and Adonis," fifth edition, issued in 1599, the same year as the fourth edition.

The "Paxtonton Pilgrim" and "Sonnet" is a fragment containing a large portion of the work. Its twenty-seven leaves out of thirty-four are, moreover, made up of two issues, one of which is the issue offered at the Britwell Court sale, but the other issue from which the piece is made up is, hitherto unknown. It contains misprints which in the Britwell Court example are corrected. Consequently the claim of the title to be the first edition is, in the words of the catalogue of the new find, rendered doubtful.

The new volume was discovered by Richard Francis Burton at his home, Longner Hall, near Shrewsbury.

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**Device Shoots Words  
as Gun Shoots Shells**

London.—In a small room at the Imperial College of Technology, South Kensington, Prof. A. O. Rankine is perfecting an instrument which shoots messages on a gun's shafts.

A person talking into a trumpet attached to a minute mirror reflecting a strong light can send a message to any distance reached by the light without fear of the words being intercepted, it is said.

The words spoken can be heard distinctly half a mile away and are transmitted through projectors to an electric battery attached to a piece of selenium fitted to an ordinary telephone receiver. The larger the receiving battery the greater distance can the message be sent.

ALLIGATOR IN NEVADA RIVER

Trapped After It Had Killed a Number of Calves on Frey's Ranch.

Winnemucca, Nev.—James Bryant and William Brennan, veteran Nevada trappers and hunters, arrived here recently with a lot of hunting trophies.

Bryant and Brennan trapped the alligator on the Humboldt river, near Frank Frey's ranch, west of Winnemucca.

llygator after it had killed a number of calves on the Fry ranch and put the entire district in fear of going near the river. The trappers say it was an all-

gator that escaped from a circus train at Imlay a few years ago and has been living in the Humboldt river ever since. The alligator skin will be made

up into a travelling bag by Frey. In addition to the alligator the trappers secured a large number of muskrats, beaver, otter, coyotes and wildcats.

**BERLIN POPULATION 3,801,235**  
Effect of War Is Shown In Big De.

Washington, D. C.—The city of

Berlin with adjacent districts, now includes 3,801,235 inhabitants, according to recent issues of the Berlin press, which published results of the census started October 8, 1910. The western

started October 8, 1919. The most remarkable feature of the census was the considerable decrease in the city proper, census reports showing a loss of more than eight per cent since 1914.

The effect of the war was seen in the fact that the number of males in the suburbs of Berlin increased only 933, while females increased 15,067.

In Greater Berlin males decreased 54,000 and females increased 124,500.

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MADE IN FIVE GRADES.

New York

**The Mercury.**  
PUBLISHED BY MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.  
181  
House Telephone  
**Saturday, April 17, 1920**

**AMERICANISM**

The great majority of the American people believe that their government, while not wholly free from defects, has produced far greater human welfare than any system yet devised on earth. They are anxious to see its essential characteristics sustained. They will look anxiously at parties and candidates and platforms to see which give signs of being the more loyal to the historic American ideas.

The Republican party of today includes about the same element of people that originally called themselves Federalists, and later Whigs. They have invariably stood for a strong and indissoluble union of states. They prevented the attempt to divide the union in 1851. They have always stood strongly for the Monroe doctrine, for national defense. Republican states have maintained superior systems of popular education, tending to unify the people in American ideas.

The Democratic party stood originally for a looser union of states and has tended to cultivate state pride and state spirit, rather than national American feeling. During recent years, as the dark war clouds were gathering, it was infected with pacifist ideas. It favored the extreme minimum of national defense. It kept the United States disgracefully unprepared, at a time when the entrance of this country into the war was imminent and inevitable.

That party has been permeated with ideas of internationalism, of yielding the precious privilege of complete national sovereignty. And the Democratic states today maintain the poorest schools, and hence are doing the least to unify the people in American principles.

The people who believe in the basic American ideas and would solve the problems of the day on the basis of these principles which have attained such glorious success, will have little doubt as to which party has the better American spirit.

**POLITICAL METHODS**

It is obvious that if the work of canvassing and voting is to be carried on intelligently, some large group of people must devote themselves to the organization of political campaigns. When people have devoted a lot of time to this form of effort, the question usually arises what returns they are going to get for their service.

The old theory was that people would devote themselves to these activities purely out of public spirit. There is an increasing number of people who will give time to political organization work, purely from love of the cause they believe in, and ask nothing in return. Such men have performed a splendid service, and give hope of a new era of higher public standards.

But to believe that all political work will be done on this basis, is, perhaps, expecting too much of human nature in its present stage of development. As things go in politics, when a man has given a lot of service to a party or candidate, he is very likely to ask something in return. He seeks appointment to some office or support in some campaign for election.

Here comes up the most embarrassing questions of politics. Many public men feel under obligation to make a return to those who have helped them win success, regardless whether these workers are fit for the positions they seek or not. The fact that a man has helped a candidate win a hard campaign, makes him naturally grateful, and disposed to see that man's qualifications in the most favorable light.

While this feeling is perfectly natural, it leads to a great many unworthy appointments, and commits public men and organizations to the support of many incompetent candidates.

**MAXIMUM OUTPUT**

For two years the American people have been implored to increase industrial production. Yet some authorities maintain that output is still 60 per cent. below a normal figure. This sounds exaggerated, yet it is evident that the propaganda advocating increased production is not producing the results it should. If so, it is time to approach the subject from some new angle.

The announcement is therefore interesting that on April 26 the Chamber of Commerce of the United States is to meet at Atlantic City, and that a new program for stimulating production is to be offered at that time.

Two leading causes of slack production are the lack of incentive to increase it, and the fear among workers that if they do too much, they may cause overproduction and shutdowns of industry. They should be shown that the danger of unemployment is the least risk they take. The losses of good workers from that cause are usually very trifling. Meanwhile they are paying nearly 100 per

cent. advance in prices due mostly to underproduction.

Modern business will have to devise new methods and systems for stimulating maximum output. Many concerns have done this successfully for a long time. Some of them call it profit sharing. Still more do it under bonus systems. To get maximum production, you have got to show a man that it is for his interest to turn out that maximum. And the advantages of such action must not be dependent upon economic conditions in the country at large. They must be something tangible in his own experience, producing results quickly apparent in his pay envelope.

As soon as the working masses can see such results, production will increase, prices fall, profiteering will be checked, and business once more placed on a sound basis.

**UNSKILLED LABOR SHORTAGE**

Mill, mines, and railroads, are now said to be short 3,000,000 men on account of lack of immigration during the war. And 1,000,000 more will leave for Europe, it is predicted, as soon as they can get their passports.

Where does this leave the country? How operate the vast industries that depend on common labor?

The figures quoted above are as stated by the Inter-Racial Council. There is possibly one loophole in these statistics. Since labor shortage has been to some extent made up by the employment of women. Before the war also there was a surplus of labor a good deal of the time.

Nevertheless there is a lack of willing hand workers. Able bodied young men should be discouraged from standing behind counters and handing out shirts and cereal packages and candy boxes. They would better go on farms and into mills. There is a chance to advance from these jobs. Let the girls do the counter act.

The feeling used to prevail that it was more high toned to go into offices and stores, than into factories and mills where you had to work at the bench. But the factory employee with his good pay would never swap jobs today with the poorly-compensated clerical worker.

**TELEPHONE INFORMATION**

When the Providence Telephone Company opens its first machine switching central office in Providence during 1921 in its new building, 234 Washington street, it will be known as "Gaspee." On the basis of each telephone instrument connected with the new exchange there will be a dial with ten holes, one for each digit. In addition to the digits, eight of the dial holes will have three letters of the alphabet. These letters and numerals are necessary in order that the subscriber may "dial" the exchange name and the number of the telephone desired. The apparatus has been so arranged that it will be necessary to dial only the first two letters of the exchange name, which will be printed in full faced type in the subscribers' listings in the telephone directory.

There are 18 central offices in the District Service Area. In some instances these two letter codes will conflict if the present exchange names are continued. This unavoidable condition will make it necessary to change the present names of several central offices. Just what the new names will be has not been definitely determined, but the question is now being carefully studied. When the new mechanical exchange is opened all telephone numbers in the District Service Area of one, two or three digits, will be preceded by three, two or one letters like this: UN 0003, or AN 0042 or Valley 0322-31. Four digits are necessary because the machine switching apparatus will not work properly unless all telephone numbers consist of four numerals.

The new exchange names and numbers and the change in the appearance of the exchange names, will probably appear in directories issued in the Fall of this year in order that telephone users may become accustomed to the changes, although the method of making telephone calls will remain unchanged until the new office is opened in 1921.

The detailed method of making a telephone call from a subscriber's station connected with the new "Gaspee" office to any office in the District Service Area will be simple. Assume that John Smith, connected with the machine switching office, desires to make a call to John Doe in Pawtucket, where the switchboard is manually operated. He will find the name listed in the directory in this way:

Doe, John, 752 Main street, Pawtucket 9264

After removing the receiver from the hook, Smith will place a finger in the hole on the face of the dial containing the letter "P." He will revolve the dial until his finger strikes a little arm which prevents it from going further. Removing the finger the dial will quickly revolve backward and stop. Smith will then revolve the dial from the letter "A" as far as the little arm. These letters will appear at different places on the dial. After indicating the exchange desired, Smith will repeat the same process with the number "9264," revolving the dial for each numeral. If it should be a party line that is called another turn of the dial from the proper ring letter will call the person desired. When a Pawtucket subscriber desires to call a person connected with the "Gaspee" office in Providence, he will give the name of the exchange and the number wanted to the Pawtucket operator, who will establish the connection in the same manner as at present. Special numbers will be assigned for calls to the toll operator, information and wire chief. The digit "0" will be used for emergency calls or for the chief operator. When a measured service subscriber connected with the new machine switching office has completed a call by replacing the receiver on the hook, it will be automatically recorded on a meter in the central office, provided he has reached his called station. If the called station is busy, does not answer, or is out of order, the call will not be registered.

**WASHINGTON MATTERS**

Among the National Leaders—Fixing Sugar Price Responsibility

Washington, Apr. 14.—(Special correspondence of The Mercury.)—Senator Charles McNary of Oregon, who has been conducting investigations into the sugar situation, has resumed hearings before his committee. Mr. McNary has come into possession of specific information as to the cause of the high prices now prevailing, which places responsibility on the Department of Justice and the failure of its scheme for controlling prices. Charges have been laid before the McNary committee that large quantities of Cuban sugar have been brought into Louisiana, there refined, and then put on the market at the excessive prices allowed the Louisiana product by Attorney General Palmer. It is further alleged that the Cuban raw sugar arriving at the port of New York has fallen into the hands of speculators, who refuse it and sell it at an exorbitant advance free of any effective check from the Department of Justice. It has frequently been charged that through the connivance of the Department in allowing the Louisiana producers to charge 17 and 18 cents a pound, and its impotence in dealing with profiteers, the people of the country have been mulcted of \$1,000,000,000 in excess sugar prices. Senator McNary intends to ascertain and fix the responsibility for such shocking conditions.

**To Clarify Legislation**

Many bills that are introduced in Congress to amend existing law either fail to call attention to the specific amendment proposed or neglect to state the law as it would read if amended. In either case the reader is compelled to refer to the original statute in order to comprehend what is the intent of the author of the measure. In order that the object of such bills may be more clearly stated in the future, Senator George P. McLean of Connecticut has submitted a resolution proposing an amendment to the Senate rules so that hereafter bills of an amendatory nature shall "definitely state the changes and additions proposed, and the law as it will read when amended."

**For Cash Bonus**

The Ways and Means Committee of the House has voted 15 to 8 in favor of some form of cash bonus for former service men. The details of the legislation have not yet been worked out, but a sub-committee will be put in charge of the matter, with authority to prepare a measure for submission to the full committee in the near future.

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

The members of the Legislature are making efforts to adjourn next week, but if so it is quite certain that it will be quite late on Friday night before the closing hour arrives. There is still a great deal of business to be disposed of, but next Wednesday will be the sixtieth day and the members do not want to go into the next week if it can be avoided.

The Daylight Saving bill is still in the hands of the Senate committee on special legislation, and although a strong effort will be made to get it reported in the Senate, an equally strong effort will be made to hold it there. The bill abolishing the Jury Commissioner is still in the hands of the Senate judiciary committee, and according to rumor around the State House the fate of one bill is closely connected with the fate of the other.

The House has passed the bill creating a board of canvassers and registration for the city of Newport, over the protest of Representative James J. Martin, who wanted the bill referred to the representative council for approval, but it was argued that the representative council had already approved it.

A number of bills increasing salaries of various officers are now coming from the hands of the finance committee, and among them is one increasing the salaries of the clerks of the district courts of the State, carrying an increase for Clerk George H. Kelley of the First Judicial District.

Notifications of a motion to suspend the rules next week have been pending the rules next week so that the weeks will be cleared for the final rush toward adjournment.

Automobilists are likely to pay record high prices for motor fuel this summer. Gasoline has already advanced considerably, but other revisions upward are announced by the leading oil companies. There is a scarcity of all oil products and it is a serious problem for the oil companies how to meet the world's demands.

**Weekly Calendar, APRIL, 1920**

STANDARD TIME						
	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri
1st	1	2	3	4	5	6
2nd	7	8	9	10	11	12
3rd	13	14	15	16	17	18
4th	19	20	21	22	23	24
5th	25	26	27	28	29	30
6th	1	2	3	4	5	6
7th	7	8	9	10	11	12
8th	13	14	15	16	17	18
9th	19	20	21	22	23	24
10th	25	26	27	28	29	30
11th	1	2	3	4	5	6
12th	7	8	9	10	11	12

**Deaths.**

In this city, 12th inst., infant son of John T. and Susan R. Shaffelt, aged 1 year and 12 days.

In this city, 13th inst., at his home, 22 Federal street, William Hammond Simpson.

In this city, 13th inst., Marion Leach, first daughter of Charles H. and Leach, aged 1 year, 6 months and 25 days.

In Boston, April 15, Anna P. Murphy, of this city, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Murphy of Portsmouth, N. H.

In Providence, 16th inst., Samuel S. Smith, of this city, and son of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Smith, in his 54th year.

Downed 15th inst., Anna M. Johnson, widow of Andrew P. Johnson, of Fall River, 8th inst., Martha J. Williams.

**MIDDLETOWN**

(From our regular correspondent)

**Berkeley Dramatic Club Business Meeting**

The Berkeley Dramatic Club resumed their meetings in the Parish House the first meeting to be held there being their business meeting. Mr. Lloyd S. Peckham, the president, presided over the meeting. The committee on plans submitted their report and presented catalogues. Mrs. A. Russell Peckham and Miss Elizabeth Clarke Hart were appointed as a committee, by the president, to procure samples to present to the Club at its next meeting.

Misses Ora and Martha Smith and Madeline Oxx and Mr. William S. Bailey, 3rd, were elected to Club membership. The next meeting will be in the parish house and will be held on May 14, in charge of Misses Leona and Dorothy A. Peckham and Mr. Harris Peckham.

It was voted to present a play on May 7, which will be given under the direction of Mr. Lewis B. Plummer.

The Oliphant Reading Club was entertained this week by Mrs. Harold Chase. Last week it met with Mrs. Charles Thomas.

Mrs. Charles S. Plummer's mother, Mrs. Susan A. Langley, is spending the season at Mr. and Mrs. Plummer's home, "The Pines."

A beautiful wreath was placed on the grave of Master Thomas Ford, who was buried recently in St. Columba's cemetery, by the pupils of the Oliphant School. Master Ford was a graduate of that school last June.

News has been received in this town of the birth of a son to Mr. and Mrs. Alvin R. Henshaw of St. Louis, Mo. Mrs. Henshaw was formerly Miss Catherine Smith of this town.

Mrs. Edward J. Peckham, who has been confined to her home by illness, is showing signs of improvement.

Mrs. Elias Wilcox has returned to her home here after spending the winter in Providence.

Mrs. E. Marlon Peckham left here on Monday evening for New York, where she will be guest of her sister, Mrs. McDougall Haman.

Mrs. Sarah G. Coggeshall is ill at her home on Greene's Lane.

Burnies Emerson Anthony, U. S. N., son of Mrs. Benjamin T. Anthony of this town recently sailed on transport Hancock for foreign waters.

The date of the dedication of the new parish house of the Berkeley Memorial Chapel has been set by Rev. I. Harding Hughes for April 26, at 3.30 o'clock.

Mr. Robert W. Smith has received the bronze tablet of the roll of honor of the town. It is 32 inches in height and 24 inches wide and bears fifty-two names.

At a recent meeting of the St. Columba's Guild the following officers were elected:

President—Miss Alice Brownell.  
Vice President—Mrs. Howard R. Peckham.  
Secretary—Mrs. Edward J. Peckham.  
Treasurer—Miss Nellie Peckham.

Mrs. Daniel Chase and her son, Fred Shaw, who have been spending the past few days with Master Shaw's grandmother, Mrs. Mary Shaw of Boston, have returned to their home on Oliphant Lane.

Mr. Wallace Peckham, who has been guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Peckham, has returned to the State Agricultural College at Kingston.

Mr. and Mrs. Lester Coggeshall have removed their household goods from the house of Mr. Coggeshall's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Leander Coggeshall of Water street, Portsmouth, to Oliphant Lane, where they will occupy the home of Mrs. Coggeshall's mother, Mrs. Clarke Barker.

The Community Party which was to have been held on Friday evening at the Holy Cross Guild House, has been postponed to April 23.

The Sunday School of the Berkeley Memorial Chapel held its last session in the church last Sunday. Next Sunday they will resume the meetings in the Berkeley Parish House.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Pike, Jr., of Newport, have moved into the upper tenement of Mr. Carl Anthony's house. This tenement was recently vacated by Mr. and Mrs. George A. Elliott.

**Annual Egg Supper**

The Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal Church gave its annual egg supper on Wednesday evening at the church parlors. The supper consisted of egg salad, omelet, poached, fried, scrambled, stuffed eggs, and hard and soft boiled eggs, rolls, cake, tea and coffee. Each person made the selection of favorite egg dishes. Mrs. Joseph Anthony rendered appropriate plans selections during the evening.

Mrs. Gilbert Elliott entertained the P. M. Club Thursday afternoon.

Mr. Lewis Manchester was given a surprise party recently at his home on Slate Hill, in honor of his birthday. The affair was planned by his daughter, Miss Mary E. Manchester.

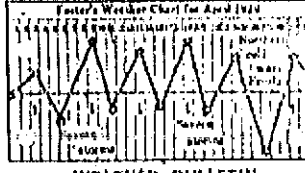
Rev. Everett P. Smith reports that more than \$500 of the apportionment of \$1,500 of the parish has been sent by the treasurer. The Lenten offering of the Sunday School was about fifty dollars.

The presentation of the children's mite boxes was held on Thursday at Kay Chapel, Newport.

Rev. I. Harding Hughes began his confirmation lectures on Friday at 8 o'clock in the evening at the parish house. It is expected that the Bishop, Rt. Rev. James DeWolf Perry, will visit the parish on White Sunday, May 23rd.

The weekly meeting of St. Columba's Guild was held on Friday at the parish house. Immediately preceding this was a meeting to organize a branch of the Women's Auxiliary to the Board of Missions. All were invited to attend, whether a member of the Guild or not, and it was announced that the Auxiliary work will in no way conflict with the Guild work.

A public sale of the wood and lumber around the parish house, for kindling wood, was held on Tuesday. A special detail committee replaced the



**WEATHER BULLETIN**

Washington, D. C., April 17, 1920.

Warm waves will reach Vancouver about April 16, 21, 27, May 1 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of 17, 22, 28, May 2; passing sections 18, 23, 29, May 3; meridian 00, upper great lakes, lower Mississippi valleys, Ohio-Tennessee valleys 19, 25, 30, May 3; eastern sections 20, 26, May 1, 6, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about April 21, 26, May 2, 6.

These disturbances will control crop weather from near April 17 to near May 6. Severe storms and much rain are expected during the week centering on April 22 and frosts will go far south during the week centering on April 27. No material crop weather change is expected during April. The average precipitation and the departures from normal temperatures for February, March, April, thus far, are expected to continue, at least to May 6. This is a very plain, easily understood, positive crop-weather forecast covering April 17 to May 6.

Several months ago these forecasts warned that weather extremes would do much damage, some sections getting floods and generally too much rain, other sections a shortage of rain. Northwestern Texas, western Oklahoma, western Kansas, western Nebraska, eastern Colorado, parts of North Dakota, Montana, Saskatchewan, and Alberta have been too dry and I am not expecting any material change during the next twenty days. Winter grain in that part of those sections lying south of Montana and North Dakota has been damaged and more damage is expected to them before May 6.

Too much rain has fallen in parts of the upper drainage of the Mississippi and in some parts of the Ohio States. On account of these continued weather extremes, that are expected to continue for at least 20 days, I am not expecting good crop weather in those sections before May 6.

The most dangerous storms ahead of us seem to be timed for the weeks centering on May 12 and 21. First mentioned will probably be most severe, but I advise care in reference to both of them. Heavy rains are expected from the first mentioned where precipitation has already been sufficient.

I am glad to announce another forward move in my weather work. For months, I have been tied to the most strenuous effort of my life work in a determination to get rid of some of the worst features of the errors that have occasionally flared up in my forecasts. They have tormented me for years and I could bear them no longer; I had to overcome them and am happy in the results. My daily temperature line was the most difficult. My rainfall forecasts are good, since I made the important discoveries in reference to Saskatchewan, Alberta, North Dakota and Montana, but I can now go to the rainfall question and improve the forecasts. A very important feature is the intensity of storms, because they bring the precipitation, and my success has been good. But also I knew a great storm period was due last half of March, my calculations were not satisfactory, and I was afraid to set the date. It was a difficult mathematical problem and my calculations clustered around March 21. The true date was March 26. I must and will remedy that class of errors.

furniture in the parish house. On Saturday boys with hoes and rakes will improve the grounds, which are at present badly littered. The girls of the Sunday School primary class will meet to pick up the nails which are scattered around there.

**TELEPHONE EFFICIENCY**

Work has started on the installation of telephone equipment which will give New England the second multiplex telephone system in the world, directed over ordinary telephone wires.

When completed about July 1, this multiplex telephone system will connect Boston and Bangor, Me. Without constructing any additional circuits the special equipment will provide the equivalent of four additional lines. It will make possible five conversations between ten people over a single circuit at one time.

For example, one telephone subscriber in Providence, one in Pawtucket, one in Woonsocket, one in Newport and one in Wickford, can talk simultaneously over one Boston to Bangor circuit with five other subscribers in Bangor, Milwaukie, Bar Harbor, Calais and St. John, N. B.

It will also be possible to use this multiplex system in such a way that the equivalent of 20 telegraph circuits may be established on one telephone circuit, although the system will not be utilized for telegraph purposes at present.

Special terminal apparatus will be installed in the central offices at Wakefield, Mass., and at Bangor, and special intermediate apparatus will be placed in the Portland central office for the purpose of giving additional strength to the electrical waves.

This multiplex system is the last word in telephone toll transmission. At the present time it is only economical for long lines. While it can be used for distances less than 250 miles, the cost makes it prohibitive for general use.

The installation of the system will assist in giving a prompter service, with a high grade of transmission to Eastern Maine and the Maritime provinces, without adding to the cable or wire facilities between Boston and Bangor.

Telephone officials say it is almost impossible to obtain proper supplies of telephone cable and pole line equipment, and this multiplex system is one result of the inventive genius and resourcefulness of telephone engineers in meeting the present restricted condition of the supply market.

The system was invented and developed by the scientific staff of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, and was first used several months ago between Baltimore and Pittsburgh.

The annual meeting of the Newport Co-operative Association for Saving and Building was held on Friday evening.

**PORTSMOUTH**

(From our regular correspondent)

**Meeting of Town Council and Probate Court**

The regular meeting of the town council and probate court was held at the town hall on Monday afternoon.

In the town council, the petition of Raymond T. Barker for a license to maintain lobby-horses at Island Park was granted. Fee \$10.

The petitions of William Southworth, John Cain, George W. Jackson, Raymond T. Barker, Peter Turner, Mrs. John Hartford and Mrs. Lauchlin Comerford, for licenses to maintain victualling houses were granted. License fee, \$5 each.

The petition of Nathan Lauff for a license to collect junk was laid on the table.

The town council was directed to purchase a bronze tablet, with the names thereon, as a memorial for the service men and yeomen.

A remonstrance from Portsmouth Post, No. 18, of the American Legion, referring to the delay in presenting the yeomen with honor medals, as previously voted, was received and it was ordered that the medals be presented immediately.

The petition of S. Kaufman for a license to peddle dry goods was granted. Fee \$5.

The vote allowing laborers on the highway \$3 per day was changed, and the compensation was made \$4 per day.

The town treasurer was authorized to lend and give the town's note for \$10,000.

The members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union presented a complaint that the slot machines ordered removed from the stores at a previous meeting, have been replaced. It was voted that the president of the town council order the town sergeant to remove all such machines.

A number of bills were received and ordered paid.

In the probate court, the first and final account of Leon Lemay, administrator of the estate of Oliver Lemay, was referred to May 10.

The inventory of the estate of William Morton Carter was allowed and ordered recorded.

The first and final account of Walter A. Bowle, administrator of the estate of John K. Bowle, was allowed and ordered recorded.

The petition of Clara Macomber and others, that John Gillett be appointed guardian of Henry Gillett was referred to May 10.

The petition of Joe T. Brazil, administrator of Anna D. Brazil, for permission to erect a grave stone was granted.

**Old Windmill Destroyed by Fire**

The old windmill on Quaker Hill, belonging to Messrs. George and Everett Marx, was entirely destroyed by fire last Saturday. It caught from a grass fire which burned up the mill unnoted. The house and all the buildings, belonging to Mrs. Emma Sherman and her son, Mr. Walter P. Sherman, several times caught fire from flying sparks, but were extinguished each time by neighbors who rushed to their aid. Their buildings were separated from the mill by a driveway. People from Newtown village and the Tiverton fire apparatus rushed to the scene of conflagration, but it was impossible to save the mill. However, only slight damage was done the Sherman property. The mill had been operated by the late William Hathaway and later by the late Madison Manchester. Upon his death it descended to the Marx brothers, but had not been used since it became their property.

St. Paul's Guild gave an entertainment in the parish house on Wednesday evening. It was a short play, entitled "My Aunt from California." Ice cream, cake and candy were on sale. The affair was well attended and the refreshment tables were well patronized.

Mr. Elliott Anthony has returned to the home of his parents Mr. and Mrs. H. Frank Anthony, after spending the winter at Eustis, Florida.

Miss Maud Ranslett of Haverhill, Mass., is guest of her aunt, Mrs. Minnie Steele.

Mr. Henry Stoddard, who died in Taunton recently, was for many years a resident of this town, having resided at Bristol Ferry. Mr. Stoddard was employed at that time at the Portsmouth Coal Mines. With his family he was a regular attendant at St. Paul's Church and was a member of the Portsmouth town council, serving as president for some time. He is survived by only one grandchild, his wife and two children having died some time ago.

While burning some rubbish at his home on Sunday, Mr. Isaac Chase was called into his house for a few minutes. Upon going outdoors again he found that the fire had caught some dead grass and was making its way towards the house and buildings of Mrs. Horace Peckham. Mr. Chase called for help and soon the men of the neighborhood had gathered to his aid. The fire was making good headway but was soon extinguished without any damage being done.

Mrs. John M. Eldredge entertained about fifteen members of the King's Daughters at an all-day meeting recently at her home at Bristol Ferry. Much sewing was accomplished. A basket luncheon was served at noon.

St. Paul's held its annual election of officers recently with the following results:

President—Mrs. Minnie T. Steele.  
Vice President—Mrs. Frederick Webb.

Treasurer—Miss Orianna Anthony.  
Secretary—Mrs. William A. Lawrence.

Choir Committee—Mrs. Frank H. Wheeler, Mrs. Alfred C. Hall and Mrs. Herbert Ashley.

Apron Committee—Mrs. Charles Holman and Mrs. Martha Southworth.

Flower Committee—Miss Laura Stone and Miss Irene Sewall.

After the business meeting a supper was served by the committee, Mrs. Ralph H. Anthony, Mrs. Peter J. Malone, Mrs. Walter Chase, Miss Martha Southworth and Mrs. Howard A. Pierce.

Master Warren Hamilton, 12 years old, son of Mr. Raymond Hamilton, who has been spending the past year with his father in Denver, Colorado, returned to the home of his mother, Mr. Clark Chase, on Tuesday. Master Hamilton made the trip here alone and came through in good time. He had one hour to wait in Chicago and that was the only wait along the line.



## LEON JOUHAUX

The "Samuel Compere of France" Now in the U. S.



Portrait of Leon Jouhaux, who is called the Samuel Compere of France. He was a delegate to the international labor conference which was held in Washington.

## HOUSE ADOPTS PEACE PLAN BY 242 TO 150

Twenty-two Democrats Support Proposition—Two Republicans Are Against It.

Washington.—By a majority of 88 votes the house adopted and sent to the senate the joint resolution declaring peace with Germany and renouncing, according to their respective terms, all of the laws giving special war powers to the President. It was the first time in history that the house has voted on a question of ending a war before the ratification of a treaty of peace.

The final vote, which came after almost twelve hours of spirited partisan attacks on the President, on the senate and on the peace treaty, was 242 to 150. Despite the appeals of their leaders, 22 Democrats, 12 from New York, bolted the party leadership and voted for the resolution. Only two Republicans deserted their party.

Democrats voting for the resolution were: Ashbrook, Caldwell, Dooling, Cullen, Gallivan, Gandy, Goldfogel, Huddleston, McInerney, McLane, Mahler, O'Connell, O'Connor, Pell, Humill, Olney, Sherwood, Sullivan, Tague, Carey, Evans (Nevada), Mend.

Republicans opposing it were: Fuller (Massachusetts) and Kelly (Michigan).

Before adopting the resolution, the house voted down a motion by Representative Flood of Virginia, the ranking Democrat of the Foreign Affairs Committee, to send the resolution back to that committee with instructions to report on a substitute repealing all war time acts.

On the Democratic substitutes offered as a motion to recommit, the only vote other than that on adoption of the resolution permitted under the rule, three Democrats lined up with the Republicans, while two Republicans joined the minority. The greater break in the Democratic ranks came on the final vote.

Chairman Porter of the Foreign Affairs Committee claimed after the roll call that 20 more votes would carry the resolution over a Presidential veto. Democratic members, however, said a vote on that question would see party alignment virtually intact.

## LATEST EVENTS AT WASHINGTON

If the peace resolution fails of adoption in the senate the House will take up immediately the repeal of all wartime legislation, the abrogation of which is included in the peace resolution.

There is a growing suspicion in official Washington that the present railroad outbreak is a movement more thoroughly organized than first believed, and that it is the first step in an attempt to bring about an industrial paralysis of the country. The action taken is in line with that which has been urged by the Communist labor organizations.

President Wilson went automobile riding Sunday for the first time in two weeks. Accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, he drove around the Speedway along the Potomac and through Rock Creek Park. The President looked well and smiled and waved his hat to pedestrians gathered in front of the White House.

Cancelling all immediate speaking engagements, Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer arrived in Washington for the purpose of directing government activities in dealing with the "outlaw" railroad strike, which has tied up roads in the east.

John Dalbey, said to be a direct descendant of Shakespeare, and a showman in Okeville, R. I., for more than 25 years, died at the home for aged men, 531 Broad street. He was born in Coventry, Eng., the 14th day of John Shakespeare, his paternal grandfather.

## SOUTH GERMANY TALKS SECESSION

Bavaria, Baden, Wurttemberg and Hesse Threaten to Split Away From Prussia.

BERLIN IS LOSING INFLUENCE.

Bavarian Guards Refuse to Disarm. Ugly Foch to Come and Get Rifles. "Zigzag Policy" of Government Criticized.

Berlin.—A secession movement in south Germany, centering in Munich and affecting Bavaria and neighboring states, is reported in dispatches received here to be gaining strength. The reports give out in disguised hints that the south Germans, dissatisfied with the coalition government in Berlin, particularly because of its recent concessions to the labor unions, are pushing a separatist campaign.

The Munich Post, a Socialist newspaper, prints the details of negotiations which are said to have been carried on by Munich, the Catholic peasant leader in Bavaria, and his assistant, Ankenbrand, with officers in the Bavarian army, looking toward a coup d'etat which would set up General Ludendorff as a dictator in the south.

Similar dissatisfaction with the Berlin administration has been expressed in the west. The Catholic newspapers in particular are restless because of what they call the government's ill-fortunes in handling the Ruhr inspection and have expressed themselves plainly in some cases in hinting a dissolution of the republic.

Thus Tremonia, the leading Catholic organ of western Germany, calls upon the government to abandon its zigzag policy in dealing with the "Reds." It says: "We must either go with the Berlin government or against it. We know those are harsh words, but the necessities of the hour justify them."

A commission representing the Reichswehr troops operating in the region of Essen and also the Socialist and Catholic labor organizations there, which is in Berlin to make representations regarding the pacification of that region, demands that the government punish the "Red" leaders immediately. It further demands that the court martial be held at the front without delay in order that the punishments may be effective.

The commission also protests against the interference of the labor unions in the government.

The newspapers here point to these demands as part of the movement in the south and west to foster secession tendencies under the slogan "Out from Berlin." They assert the fact that the movement is gaining support only is due to the slowness with which the government has dealt with the insurrectionists.

The Palatine Peasants' Association has sent President Ebert a sharply worded note protesting against the concession of the government to the unions and threatening, if the government yields further, to call a general strike of the peasantry or to take even more extreme measures.

The mind of the public is occupied largely with internal political affairs. The Kapp adventure and subsequent developments left grave discontent in the ranks of the coalition government. The subject of the government by the labor unions has evoked sharp criticism in both the Catholic and Democratic organs, where the view of expressed that Germany is now under a sort of soviet system through the surrender of the government to the workers.

Stuttgart.—Ministers of south German states met secretly here, Bavaria, Baden, Wurttemberg and Hesse being represented. Ostensibly this meeting was called for a discussion of commercial relations, but it is believed it concerned issues recently contributing to widening the gulf between these states and the central government, in which Bavaria has been a dominating force.

### Bavaria to Retain Arms.

Munich, Bavaria.—Bavarian citizen guards will not surrender their arms, and declare if the French wish to disarm them they must come here and do it.

"We will not surrender our rifles, not even to the devil," asserted Lieutenant Colonel Woerner at a meeting of the guards here.

Other speakers, among them a lieutenant general, seconded Woerner's statement, declaring the dissolution of the citizen guards would be "equivalent to suicide."

### NO R. R. STRIKE, SAYS COMPERS.

But No Law Prevents Individuals From Quitting.

Philadelphia.—"There is no strike of railroad men," Samuel Compers, president of the American Federation of Labor, asserted here while he was waiting for a delayed train for New York. As he swung aboard he said: "Remember, there is no strike. Congress has prohibited strikes on the railroads, but, of course, there is no law to prevent individuals from quitting their jobs if they choose to do so."

A total of \$1,000,000 will be spent this year for equipment by the Maine Central railroad and subsidiary lines. This will include 10 locomotives, 10 steel passenger cars, 600 tons of steel rails, a large locomotive crane, four large snow plows, a large steel shovel and new equipment tools for repair shops here and at Waterville.

## WILLIAM M. WILLIAMS

Succeeds Roper as Commissioner of Internal Revenue.



William Martin Williams, an Alabama lawyer, has been named to succeed Daniel C. Roper as commissioner of internal revenue. He has practiced law in New York and in 1917 was made solicitor of the department of agriculture. He held this position until his present appointment.

## SONORA SEIZES CUSTOM HOUSES

New Republic Takes Over Other Property Also of Federal Government.

Nogales, Sonora.—Custom houses and all property of the federal government of Mexico were formally seized in the name of the "Republic of Sonora" here.

Telegraphic dispatches from Hermosillo, capital of the state, say the Congress there has designated Governor de la Huerta as the "supreme power of the Republic of Sonora."

General Calles issued a proclamation at Hermosillo calling on all Sonoran soldiers, whether federal or state, to rally to the Sonoran colors against an invasion by Carranza soldiers.

Word from Shinaloa says the Congress of that state has endorsed the action of the Sonora Congress in demanding its constitutional rights against an invasion by federal forces.

Sonora state officials, headed by Governor Adolfo de la Huerta, governor of Sonora, declared that while the state had seceded it would return to the Mexican Republic upon guarantees from the national administration that there would be no infringement of the state's rights by the federal government. Any attempt of Carranza to take back the state by force would be resisted by force.

The Shinaloa state Congress, according to information received here, has endorsed the action of the Sonora Congress in demanding constitutional rights, and Lower California, according to these reports, is expected to do the same. Shinaloa politics are closely interwoven with Sonora's, and both states are largely controlled by General Alvaro Obregon, who is technically under arrest in Mexico City.

Governor de la Huerta's seizure of the Southern Pacific of Mexico railroad, according to reports here, has won support in Shinaloa, where vast quantities of agricultural products are awaiting shipment. In an interview the governor said the state would hold the road within the state until the railroad arbitrated or otherwise settled the strike. The governor declared neither the strikers nor the officials had the right to tie up the road and leave perishable crops to ruin.

## WORLD NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

CHICAGO.—A noticeable improvement in the strike situation on every railroad in the Chicago terminal district was announced in a statement made public by the railroads which are affected.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.—What is declared by local police officers to be the start of a nation wide campaign against four big lottery companies operating throughout the country was taken when fourteen Columbus men were arrested and imprisoned on charges of selling lottery. It is said that more than \$100,000 worth of tickets were seized.

LONDON.—"London will probably be the last city in England to go dry, but we've got the British liquor interests scared," said William ("Pussy-foot") Johnson, while making preparations for his return to the United States.

PARIS.—In her reply made to France's explanations of the occupation of Frankfurt, Britain stands pat on her attitude that the action was wrong and that she (Britain) cannot sanction it. The note, however, is couched in more friendly terms than the first and is officially characterized as "reassuring."

The romance of Emory Polsey, twenty-two, of Springfield, Mass., and his West Springfield fiancée came to an end in the police court, when he admitted that he had stolen and later pawned a diamond ring belonging to the girl. He was fined \$100 and ordered never to attempt to see his sweetheart again.



## Shoes for Spring

NEW STYLES for this season's wear, in footwear of every kind.

OXFORDS IN MANY STYLES for Men, Women and Children

MEN'S HEAVY TAN GRAIN WORK SHOES \$5.00 a pair

The T. Mumford Seabury Co. 214 Thames Street.

Tel. 787

## NOTICE

TOWN OF NEW SHOREHAM OFFICE OF TAX COLLECTOR

Notice is hereby given that all taxes due this town for the years 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918 and 1919, inclusive, MUST be paid on or before May 1, 1920, or the property will be levied on and sold for the benefit of the town.

O. C. ROSE, Tax Collector.

April 10, 1920.

## Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Newport, R. I.

Sheriff's Office.

Newport, R. I., February 11, A. D. 1920.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution Number 4027 issued out of the District Court of the First Judicial District of Rhode Island and for the County of Newport, on the seventh day of February, A. D. 1920, and returnable to said Court May 11th, A. D. 1920, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the third day of February, A. D. 1920, in favor of John T. Brice and Maurice F. McMahon, doing business as the R. I. Garretts Co. of said Newport, plaintiff, and against William C. Anthony, alias John Doe, of Newport, in said County, defendant, I have this day at 10 minutes past 11 o'clock A. M., levied the said execution on all the right, title and interest, which the said defendant, William C. Anthony, alias, had at the time of this levy in and to a certain lot or parcel of land with all the buildings and improvements thereupon, situated in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and bounded and described as follows: Westerly 450 feet on Coggeshall avenue; westerly 120 feet on land now of Van Allen and Baldwin; northerly 120 feet on land of Van Allen, and southerly on land of Camp, and containing 25,216 square feet of land, more or less, and being the same premises known as lot 2 on the same premises known as lot 2 on Plat 37 on the Tax Assessment Map of the City of Newport, be all of the said measurements more or less, or however otherwise the same may be bounded or described.

AND Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said levied on real estate at a Public Auction to be held in the Sheriff's Office in said City of Newport in said County of Newport on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1920, at 12 o'clock noon, for the satisfaction of said execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

FRANK P. KING, Deputy Sheriff.

4-17-20

An alarm of fire from Box 123 Friday morning was for a fire which burned a corner of a shed on Long wharf.

A five-year-old boy named Joseph Pineau died at a hospital in Fall River last Sunday afternoon, after being struck by an automobile said to have been owned and operated by Edward T. Treichel of this city. The accident was wholly unavoidable, caused by the boy darting into the course of the auto while it was moving slowly. Mr. Treichel did everything possible for the boy, and the Fall River police will take no action against him.



## Cuticura Talcum Is So Refreshing

An exquisitely scented, antiseptic powder. Gives quick relief to sunburned or irritated skins, overcomes heavy perspiration, and imparts a delicate, lasting fragrance, leaving the skin sweet and wholesome.

### Cuticura Toilet Trio

Consisting of Soap, Ointment and Talcum are indispensable adjuncts of the daily toilet in maintaining skin purity and health. By bringing these delicately medicated emollients in frequent contact with your skin as to use for all toilet purposes—keep the skin, scalp, hair and hands clear, sweet and healthy.

## A "HOUSE BEAUTIFUL" TALK.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON

For housewives, husbands, and intendeds. YOU are everyone interested in making that home of yours as beautiful and pleasant to live in as it can be made to be. You are interested in making the work necessary to keep it beautiful, as light as it can be made to be. And—

### MISS RUTH FORBISH OF MILWAUKEE

Is interested in you. That's why she has come all the way from Milwaukee to tell you "How to make housework easier, and home happier." Her talk will centre about

### THE NEW FOUND RANGE

The most beautiful kitchen appliance you ever gazed upon, and well styled the "Range with brains." Mrs. S. W. Hanchett will turn on the gas and take out the cakes. Seats for 100—Come early.

Lecture begins promptly at 3 p. m.

AT

## TITUS'

225-229 Thames St., Newport, R. I.

## The Savings Bank of Newport

NEWPORT, R. I.

## Quarter Day

SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1920

Deposits made on or before April 17, 1920, begin to draw interest on that date.

O. P. TAYLOR, Treasurer.

### OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

are our Nation's economic strength for the future—no it is essential for them to early acquire thrifty habits.

Start right now by starting an account with the Industrial Trust Company.

4 Per Cent Interest Paid on Participation Accounts.

## THE INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY

(OFFICE WITH NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY)

## IF FOR SALE OR TO LEASE

LIST YOUR REAL ESTATE WITH

## MARSH

1 BROADWAY

REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE AND AUCTIONEER

EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS MADE ON THE PREMISES

## SIMON KOSCHNY'S SONS

Manufacturing Confectioners

232 1/2 Thames Street

Branch, 16 Broadway

NEWPORT, R. I.

CHOCOLATS A SPECIALTY MARZIPAN CONFECTION.

All Chocolate Foods are made of Walter Baker Chocolate Covering

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CAKES A SPECIALTY

INDIVIDUAL ICES AND SHERBETS

CHOICE CANDIES MADE DAILY

All Orders Promptly

Attended to

TELEPHONE CONNECTION

All Goods are Pure

Absolutely

## OATS RELISHED BY LIVE STOCK

Mistaken Idea to Think That Horses and Mules Are Being Sidetracked on Farms.

## ACREAGE IS ON INCREASE

Experts Who Have Made Special Study of Crops Advocate Extensive Sowings—Most Important of Small Grain Crops.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Here is an interesting bit of farming logic that looks sound, but the conclusion reached is absolutely false:

"Oats," the argument runs, "are raised principally as feed for horses and mules."

"The enormous increase in the number of automobiles and trucks in the country is making the horse and mule a hack mule."

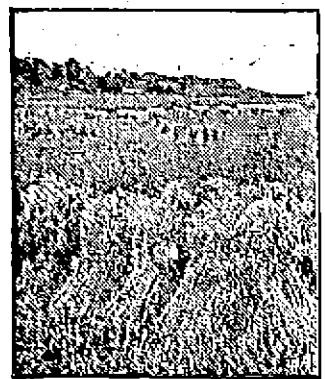
"Therefore, with fewer horses there is need for less oats, so why not plant less acreage to oats or stop planting this crop altogether?"

The fallacy is twofold. The number of horses and mules on farms, if decreasing, is doing so at a rate so slow as to have little or no effect on the oat crop.

Furthermore, statistics show that American farmers are not cutting down the total oat acreage but are actually increasing it.

### Oats Proportion Grows.

This is not all. The proportion of oats to corn and wheat has increased steadily in the past generation. Half a century ago in every 100 acres of improved farm land there was an average of less than five acres sown to oats. In each succeeding decade of the last 50 years the average has been increasing. During the past ten years it reached an average of almost eight acres of oats out of every 100 acres of improved farm land. In contrast to this increase in the last 50 years, the number of acres devoted to



An Uncapped Long Shock of Oats of the "Dutch" Type, Near Minneapolis, Minn.

wheat in each 100 acres of improved farm land has not varied much from 11, and corn has not varied greatly from 20 acres.

Let no farmer think that oats are becoming an undesirable or unpopular crop. Experts in the United States Department of Agriculture who have made a special study of the oat crop, advocate extensive sowings, though of course, it does not follow that this grain will pay in all sections, any more than that dairying is profitable everywhere. Nevertheless, a great number of American farmers, particularly in the corn belt, are justified in making extensive sowings of oats each year. It must be borne in mind that the man who is successful in growing oats, grows this crop as one in a rotation series. It is not his principal farm produce, but is one of several important enterprises.

It is occasionally pointed out that the oat crop actually gives less returns than corn, for instance, and so the wisdom of growing oats when corn can be grown is questioned. The answer is that a liberal acreage of oats can be provided without materially reducing the corn acreage, as oats do not compete seriously with the labor necessary to raise corn. The oat crop is sown early in the spring before it is desirable to prepare the fields for corn, and when once sown does not call for further labor until harvest. On the other hand, the number of acres of corn which can be grown depends largely on how much ground can be plowed and cultivated by the farmer.

### Most Important of Small Grains.

Farmers in sections where corn matures too late to make the sowing of wheat after corn cutting a safe venture, have learned that oats is the most important of the small-grain crops. This applies particularly to Iowa and adjoining territory, namely, northern Illinois, southern Wisconsin, eastern Nebraska, southeastern South Dakota, and southern Minnesota. Frequently rotation as practiced in the corn belt covers a 5-year period with two crops of corn, one of a small grain, and two of timothy and clover. Where this practice prevails it is logical that oats be used as the transition crop from corn to the grasses.

If oats is to be made the important crop which experts contend it should be, the question naturally arises as to how the best returns can be secured. Ordinarily the most profitable way is to sow oats on plowed corn land. If the land was well plowed last year and is fairly free from weeds it is unnecessary to plow it again for oats. If corn stalks are still standing in the field selected, they should be broken down and then cut into short lengths with a disk harrow so that they will not interfere with the drill or with harvesting machinery.

Sowing should be done as soon as

the land can be gotten into proper condition in the spring. Delay may seriously reduce the harvest returns. The practice of seeding broadcast is much less satisfactory than sowing with a drill, since by the former method uneven distribution results and many kernels are buried too deep.

### Good Seed of First Importance.

It is of the utmost importance that good seed be used. If last year's crop was of fair quality it can be used for seed after being cleaned and graded. It is decidedly preferable to buy new seed if the latter is at all likely to prove poorly adapted to local conditions. In cleaning and grading the oats one-third to one-half of the total bulk should be removed, leaving only the heaviest and plumpest kernels for sowing. Usually it will be advisable to treat the seed for smut. This may be omitted, however, if last year's crop was practically free from it and if the separator with which it was thrashed was also free from smut spores. The formaldehyde treatment is well known and it is only necessary to remind the farmer that if the seed is treated during cold weather it should not be allowed to freeze while it is wet. As the cost of the formaldehyde treatment is so small, many prefer to take no chances and so treat the seed every year. If it is sown before it is dry, one must make allowance for its swelling in setting the drill, otherwise the stand will not be sufficiently dense.

Experts recommend that between 2 and 3 bushels of seed be used to the acre. A larger amount than this will not often result in material increase. In some cases on land free from weeds as little as 1½ bushels per acre has produced satisfactory results. The yield of straw is usually coarser and greater from thin than from heavier seedling, and the danger from lodging is increased.

The varieties recommended for sowing in the corn belt include oats of the Sixty-Day or Kherson type, especially some of the pure-line selections, such as have been put out by various experiment stations. These include the Toward and Albion (Toward No. 103) from the Iowa station, and Nebraska No. 21, from Nebraska. There is nothing better than the Silvermaid for those who prefer a larger kernel, which matures later. This applies particularly to northern Illinois, northern Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota. Here also the Sixty-Day type is decidedly popular because of its large yields. In the cooler sections larger and later varieties, such as Swedish Select, Big-Four, Welcome, Golden Rain, and Victory, can be grown advantageously.

## HORSE-RADISH FOR HOME USE

Market Growers Also Will Find It Profitable Cash Crop—Propagation Is From Roots.

Horse-radish should be grown in every garden for home use, and market growers will find it profitable to handle as a cash crop to realize on during the winter. Successful growers have found the following methods approved: Roots may be set either in the spring or fall, although the spring is best, for the reason that the winter freezing of the ground sometimes causes the roots to starve. Roots for setting should be of uniform length, and set in hills as far apart as one would ordinarily plant corn. The plant does not produce seed, therefore propagation from roots is necessary.

## SPREAD MANURE ON PASTURE

Profitable to Apply Early in Spring Some Form of Nitrogen to Give Grass Good Start.

To rejuvenate a worn-out pasture manure should be spread on liberally as secured, while it is a good plan to supplement the manure by applying acid phosphate or basic slag. It will also be found profitable to apply early in the spring some quickly available form of nitrogen to give the grasses an early, vigorous start whereby pasturing may commence as early as possible and thus help reduce the feeding bill.

## LETTUCE AND TOMATO CROPS

Experiments Made at Illinois Station Show Rich Garden Soil Is Not Inferior to Sod.

Experiments at the Illinois station with greenhouse lettuce and tomatoes have shown that rich garden loam is not inferior as a basic soil for these crops to sod. Large amounts of manure in the soil greatly increased the yield, but a large amount of sand displaced a certain amount of fertilizer.

## PLAN TO SAVE YOUNG CHICKS

Most Unprofitable to Hatch Large Number of Birds and Lose Them for Want of Care.

Make your plans to save the young chicks when they are hatched. It is deplorable to hatch a large number of chickens and lose a large per cent for want of preparations and patient care. Hatch what you can raise, and then raise them.

### Oak-Shoot Germany.

The latest German postage stamp shows four young oak-shoots springing from the stump of a dead-and-gone tree, to signify the resurrection of the new Germany from the old. The designer of the stamp evidently overlooked the fact that while shoots may spring from an old stump and flourish in a small way, yet the stump itself never grows into a great tree again. The oak-shoots fill an oval frame or scroll, on which appears the words "Deutsches Nationalerwachen" (German reawakening). The part within the oval is blue; without, the corners showing the figures of value, are brown.

## GETTING RID OF A RIVAL.

By R. RAY BAKER.

(© 1920, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Edmund Gallagher decided it was best to face the facts squarely. His rival had the inside track with Clarise Scott, and there was no use trying to delude himself on that score.

There was only one thing that kept Edmund from marrying Clarise—the matter of finances. In a year he would be in a position to take the final plunge, but he felt that if something were not done in the meantime to remove the rival from his path the plunge might never develop.

Edmund would not have objected to the rival if the latter had not tried to monopolize Clarise's time. He was willing that the rival should live in the same house with her and enjoy her companionship six days and three nights a week. Sunday and the other nights Edmund felt belonged to him.

The rival held the balance of power because Clarise lived in the rival's home and had a right to demand a large share of her attentions. The rival, you see, was the girl's mother.

Clarise was an only child and her father was dead. The mother was only twenty years the senior of the daughter, who was twenty, and the two had been close companions since Mrs. Scott's demise four years ago. They attended theaters and various social functions together; they went shopping together, and frequently Mrs. Scott came downtown to eat lunch with Clarise, who was head bookkeeper in a department store.

It seemed that Mrs. Scott took particular delight in interfering with Edmund's plans. Often when he would call his fiancée on the telephone and ask: "How about lunch with me this noon?" she would reply: "I'd love to,



Dick's Smiling Face Protruded Into the Room.

but mother is coming down." When he would tell her "I'm coming up this evening," there would be an objection in the form of "I'm sorry, Ed, but you can't; mother and I are going to the Jefferson party."

If he said: "How would you like to go to the show at the Majestic tonight?" as like as not the answer would be: "Mother has asked me to go with her." If he called up a week in advance to arrange for an evening at the theater he would be told that "I can't say now. Mother is considering going."

Now Clarise was anxious to divide her time more equally between her mother and her sweetheart, but the former would have none of it. The mother was not exactly jealous; it was simply that she was so used to her daughter's companionship that she could not conceive of getting along without it.

Moreover, while she did not have any particular objections to Edmund, she could not bear to look forward to a day when she would be separated from Clarise and left alone in the little house on the hill.

When Edmund did succeed in getting with Clarise, which was about once a week, Mrs. Scott was gracious in her treatment of him. Here was a fascinating personality and her physical attraction, considering the difference in their ages, was nearly the equal of her daughter's; but none of her attractions or her graciousness made an impression with Edmund, who told himself that he would like to deport her as an "undesirable."

Thus matters stood when Edmund came home one night after a visit at the Scott home. He had received the usual courteous treatment from mother and daughter, but he was fuming when he entered the library and removed his overcoat.

His uncle, ensconced in a big leather chair before a glowing open grate smoking and reading the evening paper, looked up and allowed a broad smile to adorn his face. The uncle was fifty, but looked ten years younger in spite of vivid streaks of gray in his hair and beard.

"Rather late," he remarked. "Isn't it?" he inquired. "What's the matter? Has something gone wrong at the office? You look worried."

Edmund lunged himself into a chair. "Yes, Dick, it's all of twelve o'clock," he said with post-natural sarcasm. "Oh I haven't been with Clarise all this time. I've been walking, round and round the block, trying to compose myself—and getting worse all the

time. And there's no trouble at the office, and you know it."

The office was where "Dick," as the uncle was affectionately called by his nephew, conducted a prosperous insurance business, assisted by Edmund, who had a half interest, presented to him as a gift. Edmund's only relative was Dick, and Dick's only relative was Edmund; so they "kept batch" together.

Dick smiled broadly and resumed reading the paper, remarking:

"Better call it off, Eddie. A bachelor's life is the only life. Look at me—hale and hearty at fifty, with no troubles. I've never married and haven't any chance to, and don't want to."

"It listens all right," returned Edmund moodily, "but you've never been in love while I've been head over heels in love with Clarise since the first time I saw her."

Dick threw back his head and laughed aloud. "Bosh! I repeat it. Love at first sight is a joke."

He went at his paper again while Edmund brooded in silence. Of a sudden Dick felt his arm shaken and found Edmund standing over him, his eyes bright.

"I've got it, Dick," the younger man exclaimed. "I've found a way to get Clarise all to myself for one evening."

The uncle arched his eyebrows and drew heavily on his pipe. "It's just this," Edmund went on enthusiastically. "You've got to go up to Scott's with me and keep the mother busy with some of those travel stories of yours while I entertain Clarise."

Dick laughed scornfully. "Now you're going too far," he protested. "I haven't any use for women, so why try to get me mixed up with a couple of them? Nothing doing, Ed; you'll have to find somebody else for the goal."

But Edmund pleaded persistently, and did everything but get down on his knees, and finally his uncle gave a grudging consent to the plan. Accordingly, a week later the elder man and his nephew were co-collars at the hill house on the hill.

Mrs. Scott became interested in Dick's tales, so Edmund was able to get Clarise into another room and have her to himself most of the evening; and for that Dick surreptitiously showed his nephew his clenched fist.

From that time onward matters seemed to take a change for the better. To Edmund's surprise Clarise called him on the phone one day and said:

"Why don't you come up tonight? Mother is going to the theater with a friend."

When this happened three times Edmund got to thinking. "Dick must have talked to Mrs. Scott," was the only solution he could find. "The old boy certainly has his lifetime gratitude if he's explained the situation so she can see it my way."

Edmund came home one night from a call at the Scott home and found his uncle's easy chair unoccupied, which was decidedly unusual. It was about a month after the talk with Dick previously referred to.

Edmund seated himself and waited, but it was fully an hour before the door opened and Dick's smiling face protruded into the room, followed by his rather lank body.

He divested himself of his coat and hat and settled himself in his chair, picked up his paper and lighted a cigar. However, there seemed to be something on his mind, for he shifted uneasily and had difficulty in keeping the cigar burning. Suddenly he dropped the paper and turned, facing Edmund.

"Ed," he said, "you believe in love at first sight, don't you?"

Edmund nodded, wondering what cynical remark was coming.

"Well, so do I," his uncle declared, smiling more broadly than customary with him, while his eyes gleamed with unusual brightness; "and I have a little proposition to submit to you."

"What do you say to a double wedding in the near future? Wouldn't it be wise to have me for a papa-in-law as well as an uncle?"

### Splendid California Dates.

California dates are the equal, if not superior, to the very finest grown in Algeria or Persia, being far superior to the dates generally sold on our Eastern markets. The variety most popular with American growers is the Negrier Noor, which thrives under the soil and climatic conditions of Arizona and California. One tree of this variety found in Algeria has been calculated to be more than 600 years old, according to its "age marks," and yields today an average of 500 pounds of fruit per season. It would be impossible to calculate the number of generations that have enjoyed the fruits of this tree, but a slight list is given of the possibilities of a date plantation once it has been successfully started.

### Can This Be True?

Humor, either fresh or stale, is not an ordinary characteristic of government reports. In an official document, recently published by our government on the subject of The Netherlands during the war, the following passage appears to have escaped the serious-minded editor's censorial pencil:

"Holland's cheese industry is both noted and notorious. At least one province—Limburg—has given its name of a species of cheese which is both widely and strongly known."

### What Annoys Jud.

Jud Tolskin says that as a rule he wouldn't object so much to seeing a man play a piano if he could keep from watching the expression of his face.

### Gain Living From the Sea.

The Japanese are the only people who have ever undertaken the systematic planting and harvesting of seaweed and other marine vegetation.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

## HOW NATIVES OF SOUTH SEA ISLANDS TAKE SEA MONSTERS AND CHAIRS.

—South sea Islanders are adept at fishing. The inhabitants go by out in frail canoes outside the reefs where sharks usually live and catch monsters that measure from 3 to 15 feet in length. Sometimes the boats are capsized, and as the shark charges the man in the water the man dives under it and rips open its stomach. The sharks are very cunning, however, and generally a dozen of them attack a man at once, tearing him to pieces.

The fish traps used in the South sea Islands are many and ingenious. Square traps are made by the natives of Washington Islands from bamboo, held together by coir string. The circular entrance of a trap runs about three-quarters of the length of the trap and narrows gradually. Bait is placed beyond its end, the fish swimming in and passing out of the circular tube into the larger confines of the trap.

The crab trap used by the Solomon Islanders consists of a small net, inside which is placed a medium sized clam shell, which is lowered to the bottom of the lagoon, opening automatically as it strikes the bottom. When a crab enters the net, the mouth of which is kept open by the extended shell, the watching fisherman pulls on the string, thereby closing the shell with the crab in it.

## DOES AWAY WITH WRINKLES

How French Specialist, by Simple Operation, Creates a Skin That Is Permanently Smooth.

Obiteration of wrinkles in the forehead is effected by Dr. Julien Bourget of Paris, by making a curved incision on either side, a few centimeters from the median line and at the junction of the forehead and hairy scalp, removing a crescent-shaped piece of skin, convex above, and closing the wound with intradermal sutures.

Wrinkles in the temporal region, starting at the outer corner of the eye, and extending outward in a fan-shaped figure, are removed by spreading out the external margin or base of the triangle. An angular incision is made in the area forming the border of the temporal and frontal regions, and resection of a corresponding angular piece of skin, followed by intradermal suturing gives the desired result.

### How to Avoid Deafness.

Keep yourself from getting deaf, or improve your hearing if deafness has begun, by "ear drill." That, at any rate, is the advice of Dr. J. Madison Taylor. Here is the result of an experiment he made: "I inaugurated a series of movements that were designed to restore elasticity to the tissues of the neck, the jaws and the ear structures. The patient was then sixty-nine years of age; now is eighty-seven. After a month of these exercises there was a 30 per cent improvement of the hearing." Yawning has long been recognized as a means of aiding the muscles of the throat and chest. The act can be induced by deep breathing and suggestion. It has an acknowledged place in the avoidance of deafness."

### How East Indians Catch Fish.

The fisheries of India scarcely differ from those of China, the deep-sea work done by the natives being practically confined to the pearl oyster. But a river fish greatly sought after by native anglers is the tuncpoo, or barch, known by Europeans as the mango fish, from its yellowish color. It is not unlike our perch and always commands a high price, partly on account of its toothlessness, but especially because its air bladder yields isinglass.

In the Ceylon rivers, too, we find the pesantary still clinging to the wading method, almost identical with that practiced by the Chinese; the fisherman finding his catch with his bare feet.

### How Moon Is Brought Nearer.

With the aid of the world's largest telescope recently installed at the Mount Wilson observatory the moon has been brought nearer to the earth than ever before in history, according to Boys' Life. The moon's latest photo measures four feet in diameter and reveals details of the moon's surface never before seen by the human eye. With the aid of the great telescope it will be possible to observe 300,000,000 stars.

### How One Physician Proves Death.

Doctor Icard of Marseilles publishes a new test for death. This is based upon the fact that the body fluids are alkaline in life, but are acid three-quarters of an hour after death. Therefore he compresses a fold of skin with a forceps and expresses a drop or two of serum. Ordinary test paper will show after five or ten minutes whether this is alkaline or acid.

### How Ireland Is Prospering.

The total extent of land under crops in Ireland in 1918 was 5,711,127 acres, compared with 5,570,592 acres in 1917 and 4,898,575 acres in 1916. As the harvest was a heavy one and the crop was saved under fairly good conditions, the unusually high prices put farmers in a prosperous position.

### Keeps the Cattle Away.

Castille will not allow young hazel, oak and most other trees and shrubs to survive in a pasture, says the American Forestry Magazine of Washington, but the thornapple bushes will flourish because their sharp thorns keep away the browsing cattle.

## WHY

Underground Workers Are Superstitious

Underground workers to coal and other mines are full of superstitions, some of which are extremely weird. Darkness means mystery, and imagination has created various bogoblins that are commonly believed to lurk in such subterranean places.

For instance, there is the "ladder dwarf," a hunchbacked demon with a large head and enormously long and powerful arm. His favorite trick is to climb the ladders in mines and, as he passes the rungs, to kick them out one by one.

In Germany the mines are haunted by two supernatural beings called Nickel and Kobold—the former being benevolently disposed and the latter evilly mischievous. They are the gnomes who fill or empty the lodes. Nickel, if properly propitiated, will reproduce metal-bearing ores as fast as they are removed.

Kobold, on the other hand, will steal away the metal from the lodes. He blows out the miners' lamps and, if he catches a man alone he may drag him about by the nose or hair. If he has a special grudge against an individual miner he will throw him down a ladder or crush him beneath a downfall of rock.

To gain the good-will of these formidable bogoblins the miners leave bread, cake and even money in odd places. And as a special means of appeasing them, two metals, nickel and cobalt, have been named after them.

## HAVE NO BUSINESS SCRUPLES

Why Firms That Have Dealings With the Willy Jap Must Be Keenly Alert and Watchful.

A British firm once contracted to deliver a piece of machinery in Tokyo, but because of some unavoidable delay was unable to live up to its contract. Fearing lest the Japanese consignees should make efforts to collect the money indemnity due them for non-delivery, according to the Living Age, the Japanese agent of the British firm sent to the home office a suggestion for avoiding payment. Mr. B— is the English agent of the same firm, also stationed in Japan.

"Regarding the matter of escaping penalty for non-delivery of machine, there is a way to creep around same by diplomat. We must make a statement of big strike occur in our factory (of course big untrue). Please address my firm in enclosed form of letter and believe this will avoid penalty of case. As Mr. B— is a most religious and competent man and also heavily weighted and golly. It fears me that useless apply for his signature. Please attach name by Yokohama office making force, but no cause to fear prison happening, as this is often operated by other merchants of highest integrity.

"It is highest unfortunate Mr. B— so gollike and excessive awkward for business purpose. I think much better add little verpudlike wisdom to upright manhood and so found a good business edifice."

In these few sentences, concludes the Living Age, lies all the wisdom of the East applied to all the wisdom of the West.

### Why Few Travel In Afghanistan.

Even in recent years there have never averaged annually more than five to ten Europeans in Afghanistan. A European or American who wishes to enter the country must have a permit, or firman, signed by the army, asserting that the bearer be allowed to proceed through the country unmolested, and that a hordagard, pack animals and tents will be supplied for the road. Upon the presentation of this firman to the secretary of state for India, a permit is granted allowing the bearer to pass the frontier, but at the same time the recipient is required to sign a paper stating that he understands that the British Indian government takes no responsibility either for him or his business. A British subject receives no more protection than any other national. A. O. Jewett writes in Asia.

### Why Introspection Is Good.

When you build to endure you must do it in the light of your limitations. Only the few are satisfied that they know it all. There are more who need the proof of circumstances to force them into a use of their powers. The wise man knows better than anyone else the limits of his power. Accordingly he husband his resources and measures well his possibilities before he attempts the impossible. Yet he is ever ready to acknowledge the great when he sees it. It's better far to acknowledge your own shortcomings and then strive to rise above them.—Orin.

### How Merchant Marine Has Grown.

According to figures made public by the National Marine league, the American merchant marine has expanded from four ships in deep-sea commerce before the war to a fleet of 9,779,000 tons in ocean service, says the Nation's Business.

### How Electricity May Be Used.

South African gold mines are experimenting with blasting by electricity, with a view to minimizing the fine dust, which is thought to be the chief cause of miners' phthisis.

### How Distance-Camera Works.

With a French inventor's camera lens for long distance work it is possible to get a picture of a man 600 yards away large enough to fill a plate.

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## RED MEN FLOURISH

Idea That Indians Are Dying Out Is Erroneous.

Probably the Race Is Scarcely Less Numerous Today Than When Columbus Landed on the Shores of America.

Despite popular belief that the civilization forced upon him by the white man means his ultimate extinction, the North American Indian, reviving from a long period of decadence, has shown such substantial increase in population in recent years that he probably is scarcely less numerous today than when Columbus discovered America.

Stirling as this assertion may be to those who have pictured American forests to the discoverer's time as swarming with wild men, it is freely advanced by experts of the government's Indian bureau, who maintain that the Indian necessarily formed an exceedingly scant population which probably at no period materially exceeded the total of 333,702 Indians reported by the bureau for last year.

"The Indian no longer is to be thought of as a dying race," declared Dr. Lawrence W. White, an Indian authority of the bureau. "In support of that statement it is necessary, in the first place, to disabuse the public mind of the tradition handed down by discoverers and early colonists that American forests in their day swarmed with the dusky figures of the red man. As the Indian neglected agriculture almost completely, it is highly improbable that this country, considering its latitude, could have supported more than several hundred thousand of his race."

"On the other hand," Doctor White continued, "the Indian in the present day, after periods of sharp decrease following as a natural reaction to sudden contact with the civilization of the white man, is seen to be making substantial gains in population."

"While many estimates or guesses of the Indian population were made during the past century," said Doctor White, "ranging from less than 100,000 to 400,000, the first reliable census was made by the Indian bureau in 1870, when the population was placed at 215,712. So figures demonstrate that in the last 50 years the Indian population has made a substantial net gain."

Pointing to statistics which show an excess of births over deaths of 1,822 in 1910, and almost as great an excess in 1917, normal years which were not affected by the epidemic of influenza, Doctor White declared these figures "fully reflected the generosity of a government that has increased its Indian health appropriation alone from \$10,000 in 1911 to \$350,000 in 1917 and subsequent years." They demonstrate, he said, that with the schools, hospitals and other advances now provided for them, the Indian, be he tribesman or freedman, is "not a dying race, but rather a flourishing one." Had he been treated as other nations have treated savage tribes, Doctor White concluded, there probably would not be a "vestige of the race within our republic today."

**London's Slow Library Methods.**  
Before war started Germany was planning a library large enough to hold 10,000,000 books. Although this would have been the largest library in the world, it is by no means certain that it would have been the most useful. Students and business men, too, find the New York public library much more generally helpful than the British museum library, though the latter possesses three times as many books. Comparatively few Londoners, says a contemporary, can spare the time to visit Bloomsbury and sit vacantly for an hour under the great dome of the reading room while the books required are being sought.

**The Last Straw.**  
Her home was one of the most beautiful in Irvington and was furnished from top to bottom in the best taste. The house was surrounded by a lovely lawn with a terraced lawn. But the door was the masterpiece, mahogany with exquisite wood carving. Imagine her surprise when one of her flippant young worshippers called out to his friend who had neglected to shut the precious door on entering: "Say, Jack, go back there in the hall. I've forgot to put the board back in the hole."—Indianapolis News.

**Frightened Lad.**  
We were taking a curve in the road early when we ran into a boy. He was not hurt, but was very much frightened. When we asked him why he was so frightened he wasn't. He explained that when he saw a car he was so frightened he broke down.

## GOING FOR GREAT FINANCIAL CAMPAIGN

Interchurch Accepted as Clearing House for Big Drive April 25 to May 2

Boston, March 23.—As the dates for the united simultaneous financial campaign draw near, increasing evidence of recognition by church leaders of interchurch world movement policies is to be discerned. In the practical side of religion, that of financing the work of the Christian church, the co-operation for which the interchurch world movement stands above all else is appealing to many New England pastors and laymen.

The financial campaign plans are rapidly being matured in this state by the co-operating denominations. Campaigning in Baptist churches has already begun by Baptist Minute Men. The Congregational churches have named their Field Men who are at work in districts all over Massachusetts preparing the churches for the coming drive.

Rev. Charles E. White, who is directing the Congregational World Movement financial campaign, said that the spirit of co-operation, imparted by the interchurch world movement, is the spirit of the hour. "It is the new vision of the church," he said, "and on all sides we are rapidly realizing that little can be done, and almost no impression can be made upon the practical world outside the immediate church constituency without the idea of team-work, such as the interchurch world movement imparts."

"The advantage of co-operating with the interchurch," said Rev. William P. Wilson, director of the Massachusetts State Board of Promotion, Northern Baptist Convention, "is emphasized by the fact that the drive is to be made simultaneously. The public will realize when this drive goes into action what it means to have a united Protestantism operating as a unit, instead of each of these thirty denominations trying one after another to get consideration for their individual claims."

Declaring that religion at Harvard University was never in so flourishing a condition as at present, Rev. Paul Rogers Frothingham, acting chairman of the Board of Preachers at the university, said:

"Never has religion presented so strong an appeal to young men at Harvard as it is doing at present. Our success is the strongest possible appeal for the interchurch world movement. I attribute the rebirth of religious enthusiasm to the fact that the services are absolutely undenominational."

"They are free, and attendance is not made compulsory. Dogmas are seldom presented. Duties are constantly emphasized by all preachers. Theology is kept in the background, religion is pushed forward. Non-essentials are put aside, and essentials of life are forcefully played up. I feel that the present system of control at Harvard is the strongest possible argument for the interchurch world movement."

## COUNTY CONFERENCES FROM APRIL 13 TO 16

Revised dates for the County Conferences of the Interchurch World Movement in Massachusetts, just announced at the office of State Executive Secretary Rev. George F. Harvey, places these conferences one week later than originally planned. They will now take place from April 13 to 16. The schedule is as follows: Tuesday, April 13, conferences for Frank County at Greenfield; for Worcester County at Worcester; for Norfolk County at Brookline; and for Dukes and Nantucket Counties at Vineyard Haven.

## Many Movie Players Make More a Week Than the Average Minister Does a Year

Constance Binney, well-known motion picture star and leading lady, is very keen just now on the subject of ministers' daughters, for she plays one in her new comedy and the vicissitudes she undergoes in the play are all brought out by the necessity of her taking out her father's meagre salary in order that her brothers and sisters may be provided with an education. "Why I never realized that the average minister receives less in a year than many picture players get in a weekly envelope," she said, when seen between the acts in Boston the other day. "And when I say picture players I don't mean stars—they get two or three times more. It's a shame if the interchurch world movement did nothing else than assure the adequate payment of ministers all over the country it would be doing a wonderful piece of work."

"You say that your surveys reveal the fact that the average yearly income of clergymen is only about \$2,000? It doesn't seem possible! Just think of the money people spend every day on the most trivial things, and ministers have in their keeping the greatest of human responsibilities—our souls!"

"I think the piece I am now playing proves pretty clearly that ministers' daughters and big cities form a dangerous combination when the girl is forced to leave the protection of her home and earn her own living. The fact that thousands of this type of girl, often inexperienced and unsophisticated, are seeking the city for a livelihood alone, and many times penniless, is due generally to the ridiculous salaries ministers are paid. Now in the world can a man bring up a family these days on \$1,000 a year? And how must a man feel when obliged to send a daughter out to help him support the family? People ought to be glad to shoulder their part of this grave responsibility—whether they are regular churchgoers or not, for the church is the great educational and moral force in any community, and every one is its debtor."

When a woman pulls the wool over a man's eyes you can hardly blame him if he looks sheepish.—Cartoons Magazine.

## THOUSANDS ENROLL AS CHRISTIAN STEWARDS

Massachusetts Churches Report on Recent Stewardship Campaign.

More than five thousand church members in Massachusetts are enrolled as Christian stewards. The exact total is 5,147. This announcement was made today by the state headquarters of the interchurch world movement after the tabulation of returns from the stewardship enrollment drive on Feb. 22, had been completed.

The stewardship campaign lasted through the month of February, coming to a climax on February 22, which was stewardship enrollment day. During the campaign, which was country-wide, the churches sought to recruit new members for the Ten Million League of Christian Stewards, the purpose of which is to create a great body of Christian men and women who make a practice of acknowledging their stewardship to God by contributing a percentage of their incomes, usually a tithe or a tenth, to God's work through the church.

Methodists lead all the other denominations in the number of members who are credited as belonging to the Ten Million League of Stewards. They have 3070 stewards in Massachusetts. The Congregationalists are second with 1057, and the Baptists are third with 853.

The other denominations rank as follows: Christian, 50; Friends, 40; Presbyterian, 43; Federated, 19; United Presbyterian, 16; Methodist Episcopal Zion, 10.

Not all of these were enrolled on Feb. 22, as stewardship crusades had been conducted previously in more than one denomination—particularly the Methodists, where stewardship was a big factor in the Methodist Convention. The actual enrollments on Feb. 22 in this state numbered 1116, or about one-fifth of the present total.

The Baptist churches led in the day's results, securing 695 enrollments, with Methodists second, showing 274, and Congregationalists third, having 88.

From 401 churches in the state, or somewhat more than a fourth of the total number of Protestant churches in Massachusetts, stewardship reports were received. Only 122 churches, however, had an actual stewardship observance on Feb. 22.

The 5,147 stewards enrolled do not include 192 pastors who are also stewards. Of these 89 are Methodists, 60 are Baptists, and 36 are Congregationalists. The other denominations are represented as follows: Federated 6; Presbyterian 3; United Presbyterian, Christian and Friends each 2, Union and Primitive Methodist each 1.

One hundred churches are planning to hold stewardship campaigns in the near future and enrollments for the Ten Million League are to be pushed continually as time progresses. The cause will be presented in the next few weeks in 41 Congregational churches of the state, 25 Methodist and 22 Baptist, with a scattering in other denominations.

## FOR EARLY SPRING

Newest Blouses Are Dainty and Appeal to All Women.

Delicate Pastel Shades Run Rival to Bizarre; Many Designs to Choose From.

Refreshingly dainty are the newest blouses for early spring wear to accompany the street suit. Delicate pastel shades run rival to bizarre Persian chiffon, and among materials one may allow her fancy to wander from the sheer georgette and chiffon to the more substantial, though none the less lovely, crepe meteor. The soft silk and acetate-plaited skirts of this season form the better half of a smart costume when allied with a pretty blouse.

A blouse of simple charm was recently seen fashioned of Persian chiffon in myriad colors—soft blues blending with sea green and then shot through with brilliant yellow. This clever blouse wisely chose a kimono model with short sleeves, and then, as a charming afterthought, added a handkerchief ruff reaching nearly to the wrist.

The neck was outlined with a narrow piping of satin and tiny ribbons tied the sleeves. But the bottom was perhaps the most interesting feature, for it was finished with a casing and had a ribbon drawn through, and ended in a fetching bow at the waist. Of course this lovely blouse is worn over a skirt and goes equally as well with a suit or separately with a silk skirt to form an attractive afternoon frock.

An overblouse to be smart must be simple and have good lines, that is



Sport outfit in striped novelty silk, with a charming plaited effect. An appropriate and beautiful model.

why a blouse of georgette in an attractive goldenrod shade promises to be a leading model for spring. This blouse also favors the abbreviated sleeve, as all fashionable blouses do this season, but cleverly trims itself with jade green wool embroidery. It stitches the bottom and sleeve ends and then traces a few sprigs of flowers across the front. Around the waist there is a grille made of the green wool braided together and tasseled at the ends.

## JERSEY SILK FOR BLOUSES

Slip-Over Garment, With Peplum, Still Smartest Vogue; Fabric Is Desirable.

Jersey cloth in silk, in one of the weaves that go by various names, is used increasingly for blouses. In spite of everything that has been predicted, the slip-over blouse, with a peplum, is still the smartest vogue. To be sure, some of the very smart new blouses reach only to the waistline, but the peplum is the rule. And it is in these blouses that jersey in silk weaves is especially desirable. For it has body enough and at the same time suppleness enough to hang well around the hips. It is often elaborately embroidered, sometimes heavily braided in soutache, sometimes worked in machine stitchery with colored wool in a way that adds distinction to many of the new blouses.

**A Chemise Blouse.**  
A new blouse is kimono-sleeved and cut as loosely as a chemise. The side seams are slashed up from hip to waist line and each corner of the lower edge is extended in a little tab. These tabs—two on each side—lie loosely, drawing the edge of the blouse closely about the hips and giving a tapering line to the loose garment. One of these new blouses is of white crepe de chine with lines of white head embroidery outlining a V neck, running out along the shoulder and down from shoulder to bust.

**When Reading Books.**  
One must be an inventor to read well. As the proverb says, "He that would bring home the wealth of the Indies, must carry out the wealth of the Indies." There is creative reading as well as creative writing.—Emerson.

## Americanism

By LEONARD WOOD

No glided dome swells from the lowly roof to catch the morning or evening beam; but the love and gratitude of united America settle upon it in one eternal sunshine. From beneath that humble roof went forth the intrepid and unselfish warrior, the magistrate who knew no glory but his country's good in that he returned, happier when his work was done. There he lived in noble simplicity, there he died in glory and peace. While it stands the latest generations of the grateful people of America will make this pilgrimage today as to a shrine, and when it shall fall, if fall it must, the memory and the name of Washington will shed an eternal glory on the spot.—Edward Everett, Oration on the Character of Washington.

THIS address stands out as one of the finest portrayals of the grand yet simple character of George Washington, First of His Country.

Everett calls Washington intrepid. So he was. He calls him unselfish. So he was. Patriotism always is unselfish. When thought of self advancement at the expense of one's country enters into a man's breast he no longer is a patriot. Washington subordinated everything pertaining to himself to his country's good. He gave a lesson to posterity that well might be the better learned by some of us today.

The first president has been exalted by Americans but he never exalted himself. His Americanism was that of devotion to country and a willingness to carry his devotion to the end of death if death should come.

The story of Washington should be one of the first lessons in the book of Americanization. It is an appealing story and one to be understood by even the mind of a child. The memory of Washington, men have said, has acted as an anchor to the ship of state in times of storm. It was not so much Washington's deeds as a warrior which brought to him the admiration and affection of the American people, as it was the noble simplicity of his character which was shown not only in his deeds but in his actual manner of life.

Allens who come to our shores for the purpose of becoming American citizens almost invariably know something of George Washington. It may be that he is only a name to them, but almost always it has been found that in the minds of the incoming immigrants the name is associated with all that they have thought of as best in the land which promises them the liberty for which they seek.

It was a man "who knew no glory but his country's good." In these few quoted words can be found the whole story of a life of devotion to an ideal. No patriot could wish for a better epitaph than this.

## Americanism

By LEONARD WOOD

It was in making education not only common to all, but in some sense compulsory on all, that the destiny of the free republic of America was practically settled.—James Russell Lowell, "New England Two Centuries Ago."

IGNORANCE is the enemy of democracy. Without our schools we might as well shut up our government and give it over either to anarchy or to despotism. It has been held by some persons that education breeds anarchy. Sound education does not. Anarchical ideas find their place in the brains of the ignorant. There are few men who have been students of government conditions and who have become anarchists. Others who preach direct action against democratic government are those whose brains are abnormal through whatever cause. They have not taken to heart the lessons of history.

Americanization means education. The unknown and the unthinking must be taught to know and to think. In almost every case they will think right and act right. A school board properly conducted is a board of health. The fathers knew education's service to the cause of liberty. The schoolhouse and the statehouse of democracy were built together. With the safety of a nation depending upon education there are still those among us who seemingly believe that the teacher is not worthy of a proper hire. There are men and women today into whose hands are entrusted the teaching of American children whose pay is less than the daily wage of the unskilled laborer.

On this subject of the pay of school teachers there are Americans who need Americanization. It is good to know that finally the people are waking up to the truth in the case. The waking, however, has been a slow process and no one can tell how soon sleep is to come again. It is Americanism which makes men and women seek the teaching profession for a livelihood. It should be Americanism's duty to see to it that the unselfish ones are rewarded properly for their unselfishness. The teachers are building the character of the citizens of tomorrow.

**A Pioneer.**  
The first American woman to enter the foreign mission field as a qualified physician was Miss Clara Swain, a graduate of the Woman's Medical college of Philadelphia, who went to India half a century ago.

**Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA**

## WOMEN VOTERS HAILED BY WOOD

Their Advent in Politics Will Bring Wholesome Effect, He Believes.

Leonard Wood has welcomed heartily the advent of women to active participation in our political life. He has been impressed, in the course of a career that has shown him many varied phases of the modern widening of woman's influence, that the coming of the so-called gentler sex into public affairs is a gain for civilization and will result in renewed hope for the world at large. Wood has endeared himself to American women for his humanitarian achievements in various fields of endeavor, in which he was enabled to bring vastly improved conditions to the homes, schools, hospitals and charitable institutions under his influence.

In connection with this subject Wood says:

"Women are bringing an elevating influence into public life that will tend to correct many of the evils to which our present unrest is due. One of the reasons for the growth of undesirable tendencies in our country has been, the regrettable fact that countless men qualified by education and character for public service, have wistfully neglected their civic duties."

"With the coming of women to the polls, these men will be ashamed to disregard the political duties they formerly shirked. A man who spends election day at his club while his wife was at the polls is sure to forfeit the respect of the community."

"I believe woman's suffrage will have a vast and uplifting effect upon our national life. Public morality will be increased, housing conditions improved, the problems of child labor satisfactorily solved, sweatshop evils minimized and the training given to children in our schools purged of its present defects."

"Our women must take up the question of the social evil. To that and to other of our vital problems they now come with the power of the ballot. Women realize that our American civilization can never be what it should be until we give as much care to the upbringing of our children as we do to the breeding of our cattle."

**Women's Great War Service.**  
"In short, the difficulties that apparently beset our national future would confront us as immensely more insuperable if we could not look forward to overcoming them through the assistance of voting women. The granting of suffrage to women gives us the promise of an amazingly better world in the years to come."

"There is one field into which the women are coming that can be called the big field. It is the field of national politics. Personally, having seen what the women did during the war, both at home and abroad, I feel very confident that the entrance of American women into the field of American politics is going to have a very helpful and good influence. I think they are going to bring a healthy influence, one which will make our politics cleaner and introduce a better spirit into the political field."

"We have reason to be proud of the American women during the war. I do not know of any part of the country where American women did not take hold of the situation with keen energy. I know from personal experiences in the Middle West and neighboring states the women did everything humanly possible to aid our men overseas sound in body and clean in soul. They looked after the men in the towns near the camps; they maintained excellent conditions of public morality; they looked after the men when they were en route to the sea; they were at the ports of embarkation to give the last help they could give, and when the men arrived on the other side they found American women scattered at various points of activity from the ports of debarkation up to the fighting line. We found the women of the Red Cross, the women of the Salvation Army and others actually in the battle area doing work. In fact, the work of women in all kinds of war activities was wonderful."

## ORGANIZED LABOR STRONG FOR WOOD

New York.—Organized labor is lining up strong in support of General Wood's candidacy for the nomination for President on the Republican ticket. Three of the leading labor journals of the United States have come out unqualifiedly for General Wood and are urging working men throughout the nation to back him as "labor's true friend."

Carl Young, president of the Michigan State Federation of Labor, says: "The working men saw through the efforts of the Democratic administration to kill General Wood politically by assigning him to cities where there were labor troubles, hoping and believing the friendship of labor would thus be alienated. Instead of losing the friendship of labor, General Wood increased his already high standing with the working men by his frankness, fearlessness, and fairness, and has the support of the best element in the ranks of American toilers in the contest for the Republican nomination."

The strong endorsements from the labor papers in Flint, Michigan, Chicago and Buffalo, together with President Young's statement should be sufficient answer to the question "How is labor going to stand on Wood?"

**Clock Problem.**  
There are 12 steps around the face of the watch, 1, 2, 3, etc. The hour hand makes the circuit once while the minute hand makes it 12 times. It is true that the minute hand makes 11 more steps on the dial than the hour hand does, but it also makes the same step that the hour hand takes, thus making 12 to the hour hand's one.

## SAW LINCOLN SHOT

Fifty-five years ago on April 14, 1865, Abraham Lincoln, America's beloved martyred President, was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth, a dissipated and fanatical actor in Ford's Theatre, Washington. Mrs. Annie Frances Wright, of Allston, Mass., widow of the manager of the theatre, and an eye witness of the great tragedy, tells her story of it in the Boston Sunday Globe.

"I will never forget the day and night of April 14, 1865, but there was another incident, that to my mind had an unexplainable significance. It may sound silly now, but I have always accepted it as some heavenly manifestation or warning. A few days before the assassination I had been to the Capitol and arrived home—we lived in 8th street, because it was close to Ford's Theatre—at about noon. The sun was shining brightly and the sky was a most beautiful blue. By some strange magnetism I was impelled to look out through the window of my home and to scan the heavens. There, high up, shone a lone star. It had all the brilliancy of a diamond. The phenomenon impressed me so deeply that I called to Mrs. Taft, wife of Dr. Taft, an army surgeon, whose acquaintance I had made since my arrival in Washington. She was really my only intimate acquaintance and lived directly across the street. I also called several others to behold the spectacle, and when I remarked that the presence of the lone star seemed like an ill omen; that I was afraid something was going to happen shortly, they all laughed at me.

"Sure enough, something did happen two or three nights later.

## Sprawled on the Stage

"On the afternoon of April 14 Mr. Wright returned home after rehearsal and laid three tickets for that night's performance on the table. 'Here are three tickets for tonight's benefit performance. You'd better invite someone and come along,' said he. 'Our American Cousin,' a five-act play in which Laura Keane was the star, was closing its run and that night Miss Keane was to make her farewell appearance. I can recollect so distinctly that it was Friday night and that Mr. Wright knew that President Lincoln was to be present. In fact, two of the upper boxes had been made into one big box for the occasion and draped with a large American flag with a picture of George Washington in the center. My husband did not tell me that Mr. Lincoln was to be the guest of honor that night—he held that for the surprise. Anyway, I invited Dr. and Mrs. Taft to be my guests and they accepted. Our seats were in the fourth row from the orchestra.

"But before I go further, let me explain another incident that might have had some bearing on the shooting of Mr. Lincoln. Two or three days before I had called at the theatre and went back upon the stage with Mr. Wright, as I frequently did. Of course, I knew John Wilkes Booth very well and that night I talked to him for a short time. I can almost see his face, paler than usual, even now. It must have been his evil thoughts that caused all color to leave his countenance until the whiteness was noticeable. He appeared more nervous than usual on that occasion, too, and after we chatted a few minutes he walked off to some other part of the stage and I thought no more of the meeting until I saw him fall on the stage after he had shot Mr. Lincoln. I recognized him, even as he sprawled on the stage after firing the fatal shot.

"Well, to get back to the night of the assassination. Between the third and fourth acts the orchestra, which had been playing lively music, suddenly swung into the strains of 'Hail to the Chief,' and I casually remarked to Mrs. Taft, 'Why, the orchestra is playing 'Hail to the Chief.' Who do you suppose the Chief is?' Just then I looked around, and upstairs, walking around the balcony was President Lincoln and Mrs. Lincoln and Major Rathbun and Miss Harris, to whom the Major was engaged, and whom he afterward married. They were Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln's escort, and the entire party continued right around to the box. Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln sat back from the stage and the President sat in a rocking chair that had been placed there for him.

"I had frequently been told that I bore a striking resemblance to Mrs. Lincoln, and although I attended all receptions given by the President I had never felt that I knew him well, although he would make you feel so by the hearty shake of his big right hand.

"Several times I glanced up at the Presidential party from my seat below and each time Mr. Lincoln was leaning on the rail of the box, his thin, long face resting between his great hands as his elbows rested on the rail. Each time I glanced upward it seemed that Mr. Lincoln had his gaze focused upon me, and unconsciously recalled that I had been told that I resembled Mrs. Lincoln and became embarrassed. However, I couldn't resist the temptation to look up at the President.

## Recognized Booth

His party sat quietly, and I can remember so vividly that the fourth act had just begun and an actor, whose name I can't recall, but who portrayed the part of Harry Hawkes, came upon the stage, soliloquizing. He had advanced almost to the center of the stage and had begun to come front, when the report of a shot rang out.

"You know, in the play, a shot was fired, so that at first the report did not create the excitement one might expect. But almost simultaneously with the report, a man jumped out of the President's box, which was about ten feet above the stage. As the man jumped the spur of his riding boot caught in the draped flag, and he sprawled upon the stage.

"Instantly I recognized the man as John Wilkes Booth. When his spur became entangled in the drapery, he lost his balance and when he landed on the stage he sprained his ankle. 'Why, that's Wilkes Booth!' I cried. You couldn't mistake a Booth. Edwin and Julius Brutus and Wilkes, all had those dark eyes. When Booth landed on the stage there was no other character there but 'Harry Hawkes,' and he quickly vacated the boards.

"Booth scrambled to his feet, suddenly realized that his ankle was sprained and quickly began hopping of the stage, just like a big dog, and in three hops he was off the stage.

"Almost before the seriousness of the situation was realized, a man in an orchestra seat jumped up and inquired if there was a surgeon in the

house. Some one mentioned Dr. Taft's name, and immediately two men began to take him away from us bodily. Mrs. Taft became extremely nervous, caught the doctor's coat tails and shouted to him: 'You can't go; they'll kill you too!' But Dr. Taft was more calm. He turned to me and asked if I would care for Mrs. Taft, saying 'I have to go! Go, by all means,' I replied.

"Strong arms boosted Dr. Taft up to Mr. Lincoln's box. The President was unconscious, and Dr. Taft made a hasty examination of the wound at the back of the head. He afterward told me that the brain was oozing through the bullet wound, and he instantly pressed his palm against the hole, and that he never took his hand away until Mr. Lincoln died at 7.15 the next morning.

"All was excitement within the theatre. Ten men, five on each side, formed a sort of chair or couch, with their crossed and clasped hands, and the tall body of the dying President was thus borne across the street to the home of a Mr. Peterson, a plain, ordinary man, just as was Mr. Lincoln. The President was carried upstairs and stretched upon a bed, but he was so tall that his body was placed slantwise upon the couch. Messengers were immediately dispatched to all members of his Cabinet, and they all remained until the end. Mrs. Lincoln waited in an adjoining room throughout the night for some indication that her husband would regain consciousness. But he never did, although about ten minutes before the end, he slowly moved his head from one side to the other.

## Carefully Arranged

"Mr. Wright told me afterward that he and Mr. Withers, the orchestra leader, had just left the music room beneath the stage, and had reached the head of the stairs when Booth rushed past them and they gave him plenty of room.

"There never was any doubt but that Booth had carefully arranged the assassination of Mr. Lincoln and that he was one of the five who had planned to kill the President and Secretary Stanton, for an attack was made upon Mr. Stanton as he lay ill in bed that same night. It was always thought that Booth secreted himself in the box that was to be reserved for Mr. Lincoln sometime during that afternoon or early evening. The weapon he used was never found. Booth, of course, knew the play by heart and knew that a shot rang out during its production. Near the stage door there was a small exit that opened out into an alleyway where the negroes kept their horses and drays, and it was there that he left his horse bridled, and saddled, in charge of a little fellow they called 'Peanut Johnny.' 'Peanut Johnny' was a sort of simple fellow who kept a peanut stand at the foot of the gallery stairs, and when Booth hopped out of the exit he struck Johnny a stiff blow with the butt-end of his riding whip, leaped into the saddle and galloped away. Booth's plan was to prevent Johnny making an outcry.

"An actor named Harold made his escape with Booth, and both rode over the bridge to a swamp. A boy disclosed their hiding place to the posse that was quickly formed to search for the assassin. The two had induced this boy to bring them some food to the swamp, but when they found they were being tracked, they again escaped, and sought refuge at the home of a well-meaning citizen. The latter refused to afford them shelter, but granted them permission to sleep in the barn, which was filled with new, sweet hay.

"It was there they were finally tracked and surrendered. They were called upon to surrender under threat of burning the barn, and the building was actually set ablaze. Still desperate, Booth and Harold made a dash for liberty through the burning barn. Of course, the posse wanted to take Booth alive, but Harry Corbett, who, by the way, was a Boston man, shot Booth dead in his tracks as he ran. By a peculiar coincidence, Corbett's death shot, fired from horseback, inflicted a wound very similar to that of Mr. Lincoln's. Harold was captured.

"And," concluded Mrs. Wright sorrowfully, as she called attention to the many pictures of President Lincoln hanging upon the walls of her home, "Ford's Theatre in Washington and the Halliday Street Theatre in Baltimore have not been opened, nor a play produced in either house, since that night."

## NEXT U. S. SENATE WILL BE STRONGLY REPUBLICAN

It is the hope and belief of the Republican political managers that their party will carry the Senate in the forthcoming election by such a decisive majority that the insurgents of the Far Western type will be compelled to play on the Republican side or not play at all. A canvass of the country has convinced the Republican senatorial committee that the Republicans not only will hold all the seats they now have, but will transform the meager majority of two into one, of at least fourteen.

Four states appear to be easily in sight. Kentucky is now represented in the Senate by J. C. W. Beckham, Democrat. Senator Beckham is a candidate for re-election this year, but the Republicans believe that they will have no trouble at all in defeating him with Richard P. Ernst, an attorney of Covington, who is said to be one of the finest orators in the State. In the last election Kentucky broke all records by electing a Republican governor with a plurality of about 40,000 and the Republican wave appears still to have retained its force. In South Dakota, Governor Peter Norbeck, a Swede, is regarded as absolutely certain to defeat Senator Edwin S. Johnson, who is a candidate for re-election. Governor Norbeck is a strong Wood man, and he is one of the few regular Republicans who have come out on top in every contest with the non-partisan league. With Kentucky converted, therefore, and South Dakota back in the Republican column, where it naturally belongs, a gain of four is made for the Republican majority in the Senate.

Once again Republican hopes are centered on Maryland, as they have been several times in recent years, sometimes to be disappointed. The Republican candidate will be O. E. Veiler, a classmate of John W. Weeks in the Naval Academy, and more recently a highway commissioner of Maryland during the Republican regime and treasurer of the Republican National Senatorial Committee. The political trend in Maryland is all toward the Republicans; and if the women vote this year they are expected to add material strength to the Republican ticket.



# CLASSIFIED BUSINESS DIRECTORY

JULY, 1920

Subscribers arranged alphabetically according to their business classifications

## PROVIDENCE TELEPHONE COMPANY

### DIRECTORY ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT

## Amusements, (Places of).

Casino Entrance, Bellevue av., Newport 23181  
Office, Bellevue av., Newport 638  
Theatre Court, Bellevue av., Newport 1010  
Jamestown Casino, Jamestown, Newport 20157

## Apartments &amp; Buildings.

Belmont, 28 1/2 Bly, Harris Pler 59-42  
Munich, 28 1/2 Bly, Harris Pler 59-42  
Apartment A, Harris Pler 22974  
Apartment B, Harris Pler 23004  
Apartment C, Harris Pler 2284  
Apartment D, Harris Pler 347  
Apartment E, Harris Pler 3315  
Apartment F, Harris Pler 2760  
Apartment G, Harris Pler 1389  
Roosevelt Cottage, Harris Pler 22906  
White House, Harris Pler 21390

## Art Goods.

Arnold Art Store, The, Harris Pler 1394  
Bisbee, 100 Bellevue av., Newport 659  
Wiseham John M., 112 Bellevue av., Newport 2074

## Associations.

Art Assn of Newport, Bellevue av., Newport 179  
Atlantic Beach Association, Middletown, Newport 22941  
Auto Hackers Association, Middletown, Newport 22941  
Charity Organization Society, 40 Clark, Newport 259  
Eastern Home Building Loan, 131 Bly, Newport 259  
Machinists Local No. 119, 40 Bly, Newport 2745  
Newport Beach Assn, 111 Bly, Newport 23203  
Newport Improvement Assn, Applin Bldg, Newport 1858  
Newport War Camp Community Service, 28 Bellevue av., Newport 98  
Reliance, 65 Bellevue av., Newport 2006  
Spartan, 65 Bellevue av., Newport 1901  
Tuberculosis Assn, Aqueduct Bldg, Newport 694  
U. S. Training Station, Newport 23272  
U. S. C. A. U. S. Training Stn., Newport 21615

## Call Newport

ANYTHING

AUTO

## Auction &amp; Commission.

A. Lins Auction Room, 128 Thames, Newport 23074  
MARSH H., 1 Broadway, Newport 913  
St. Cowan James A., 31 Franklin, Newport 1957

## Automobile Radiators.

NEWPORT AUTO RADIATOR CO.  
193 Thames, Newport 3503

## Automobile Repairs.

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Marlor John S., Alton, Newport 399  
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## The Telephone Directory as an Advertising Medium

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The Most Used and Useful Book in the Community  
It Tells WHO You Are, WHERE You Are and WHAT You Sell.

# Providence Telephone Company

Probate Court of the City of Newport,  
April 1st, 1920.

Estate of Mary M. Oncher.

REQUEST in writing is made by Charles Oncher of said Newport, husband of Mary M. Oncher, late of said Newport, deceased, intestate, that he or some other suitable person may be appointed Administrator of the estate of said deceased, and said request is received and referred to the Nineteenth day of April instant, at ten o'clock a. m., at the Probate Court Room, in said Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD,  
Clerk.

## ADMINISTRATION NOTICE

Newport, April 3rd, 1920.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that she has been appointed by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, Administrator of the estate of MARTIN KENNEY, late of said Newport, deceased, and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the Clerk of said Court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

FRANCES KENNEY.

## ADMINISTRATION NOTICE

Newport, April 3rd, 1920.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that she has been appointed by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, Administrator of the estate of NAPOLEON BESTOSO, late of said Newport, deceased, and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the Clerk of said Court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

ALICE BESTOSO.

## ADMINISTRATION NOTICE

Newport, April 10th, 1920.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that she has been appointed by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, Administrator of the estate of BESSIE G. HUNT, late of said Newport, deceased, and has given bond according to law.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND  
PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Probate Court of the City of Newport,  
April 1st, 1920.

AT a session of said Court, holden at Newport, in and for said County of Newport, on the Fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and twenty, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

ON THE PETITION of Sarah M. Tucker of said Newport, in said State, praying that her name be changed to that of SARAH M. SMITH, which name she shall hereafter bear and which shall be her legal name, and that by such name she shall